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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

World Hears Exact Proposals

Worst Arms Freely Insulted

Geneva's Progress Does Cheer

Only Soviet Sees Insincerity

Fighting China Asks for Aid

THE world is astonished and cheered to find actual progress at the Disarmament Conference more than offsetting the depressing effect of the unannounced war in the Far East. As Signor Dino Grandi broadcasts to many countries, the speaker for each of the great nations has avoided indefinite theories and has offered concrete proposals looking to arms reduction and the limiting of war. Outstanding weapons of aggression, such as civilian bombing airplanes, poison gases, tanks, and probably submarines, have already lost something many people believed impossible in this stage of human affairs—they have lost the confidence and backing of the leading nations.

Here is the heart of history for the week:

THE BATTLE OF SHANGHAI continues, with Japan using heavier guns and heavier bombs, with the Chinese resisting amazingly, with a four-hour truce for the removing of women and children before more bombs and shells are rained on Chapei, with the American Minister and other diplomats on hand to assist in any possible mediation. China formally asks the League Council to convene the full League Assembly to hear its plea against Japan.

BULGARIA and GREECE face each other before the World Court to contest their rights under their reparations disagreement.

CANADA begins an investigation to learn why it pays seven cents a gallon more for gasoline than American cities just over its border, plans a social and economic research council to aid distribution of its products, sees Ontario propose a modified moratorium on mortgages.

FRANCE contradicts Germany's figures on reparations paid, declaring the French have spent eight times as much as received in restoring devastated areas, watches the Chamber of Deputies approve woman suffrage, sees Louis Bleriot close down his huge airplane plant as protest against restrictions of the Air Ministry, which he and other manufacturers will fight.

GREAT BRITAIN adopts the 10 per cent tariff measure by 452 to 76 Parliamentary vote, makes duties include agricultural products except wheat, wool and meal, seeing a tariff income of £30,000,000 a year; hears Sir George Paish urge again that only an international economic conference can save the world.

GERMANY seizes as a happy example President Hoover's methods of expanding credit without inflating the currency, sees Adolf Hitler review 15,000 of his storm detachment troops in Berlin, hears the radicals rap Chancellor Bruening for his conservatism in stating Germany's case at Geneva.

GERMAN REPARATIONS are discussed by British, French and Italian leaders now at Geneva, who seek agreement on their reply to Germany's announcement of no more payments before calling a conference for June.

ITALY sees a Fascist-Vatican truce, with Premier Mussolini visiting the Pope, although he maintains the State's right to educate its children as it sees fit.

JAPAN approves an appropriation of 34,000,000 yen to keep its army and navy going at Shanghai and in Manchuria, and considers sending missions to leading capitals to explain its point of view on China.

SPAIN sees the Cortes give overwhelming support to the Government in its decision to banish 100 Communist leaders of the revolt in Catalonia to New Guinea.

SOVIET RUSSIA argues for absolute disarmament at Geneva, while its Moscow organs declare the Soviet has no faith in the good intentions of the nations and seeks mainly to expose their hypocrisy.

SWITZERLAND reelects President Giuseppe Motta for the fourth time, making his term 20 years.

THE UNITED STATES sees business stimulated and stocks go up with new financial laws going into operation and the Glass-Steagall bill preparing to loosen credit still farther by adding $850,000,000 free gold to the country's reserves; learns that the cost of living has dropped 15 per cent in two years, but is still 45 per cent higher than prewar; hears President Hoover declare, in the nation's most impressive celebration of Lincoln Day, that the United States is fighting for improvement on a hundred fronts—and already anticipating sound results.

YUGOSLAVIA, despite its economic difficulties, undertakes to give more influence to its culture, long noted for vigor, realism, directness, and precision.

The world can hardly regard the week as less than a good one. It has witnessed an example of the futility of arms at Shanghai, has noted distinct upward economic trends in the United States and elsewhere, has listened to astonishing expressions of hope and willingness from Geneva. Many people will rejoice—while conservatives will prevent any too sudden exclamations of "Here comes the sun!"

Own Five-Year Plan Pushed in Morocco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fez, Morocco

MOROCCO is to have its own "five-year plan." A loan of 1,654,540,000 francs (about $66,180,000) has been authorized to be spent during the next five years. Of this, 1,139,000,000 francs is allotted for public works, such as the Moulouya barrage, on which 200,000,000 francs will be spent, and a large road-making program. More than 530,000,000 francs will be expended the first year.

Morocco has followed the example of France and Algiers, and has drawn up its budget for 1932. There will be no new taxes, in spite of a large drop in revenue, chiefly owing to decreased receipts from phosphate production.

Araucanians Seek Separate Rule in Chile

Congress Held at Boroa Organized by Leader of Labor Group

By the United Press

SANTIAGO, Chile, Feb. 13—The formation of an independent Araucanian Republic in southern Chile is the principal aim of a so-called Araucanian Congress just held at Boroa, Cautin Province.

The Araucanians are the last remains of the aboriginal population of Chile, and the independence pronouncement of the Congress was not taken seriously by government officials here. The Araucanians number some 95,000 of the "Mapuche" race, who represent only 7.4 per cent of the population of the five provinces where they are scattered, or 2 per cent of the total population of Chile. Moreover, only 7 per cent of the Araucanians can read and write.

The Chilean Government pacified the Araucanian Territory in 1879 after much fighting with the aborigines and, to prevent further outbreaks, awarded the Indians ownership to certain tracts of land to be held in much the same way as Indian reservations are held in the United States. There are 1510 of these reservations in the provinces of Concepcion, Cautin, Bio Bio, Valdivia and Chiloe, on each of which lives a group of Indian families under the recognized authority of a chief.

The Indians' habits still are primitive. They live, just as their ancestors did, by hunting and fishing. Among them it is the woman who tills the land to provide a small supply of wheat and corn, and who attends to all domestic necessities. The men live in almost complete idleness.

Although the great majority of the Araucanians are quite content with their present status and care little about government affairs, there exists in several southern cities Araucanian organizations directed by white men or half-breeds which endeavor to keep up a constant agitation in favor of the "oppressed and dispossessed race." The principal object of these organizations, it is charged here, is to exact contributions in money and goods from the Indians for the benefit of the independence leaders.

The Boroa Congress, which was attended by 2000 delegates, was organized by Manuel Aburto Panguilef, who for many years has been active among Indians and labor organizations. Such gatherings are frequent in the southern zone and it is traditional that they should proclaim the necessity of giving the Araucanians an independent political organization.

At the Boroa meeting additional conclusions were added in which the Indians' interests were associated with those of the labor and peasant class, "with which the conquest of proletarian rule would be undertaken."

So far no official cognizance has been taken by the Santiago Government of the independence proclamations of the Araucanians.

Shanghai Peace Move Fails; Japan's Big Offensive Pending

Setback to Invader's Plans Believed Cause of Powers' Inability to Arrange Accord—Landing of Army Division Heralds Large-Scale Attack

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, Feb. 13—Two days' conversations, initiated by representatives of the United States, Britain and France with the Sino-Japanese officials, have failed to bring about the peace which was believed to be attainable in view of the stalemate which two weeks of fighting has produced.

The foreign representatives were busy all Friday night and this morning exchanging views, first with the Chinese, then with the Japanese, officials, supported by Chinese banking and commercial circles, which see ruin ahead unless the situation is relieved.

The conversations were undertaken on the basis of the proposition that the Chinese should withdraw out of the range of gunfire in order that neutral forces might patrol the affected area. But conditions were unfavorable on both sides. While the Chinese regard the present situation advantageously, the Japanese realize that military victory is theirs ultimately, as the Japanese troops are reported to have already crossed Woosung Creek, indicating an early surrender of the Chinese at one of the thorniest places in the scheme of operations.

The Japanese land army division is expected to land tonight and tomorrow, giving Japan a tremendous advantage. Peace prospects are not hopefully regarded after the two weeks' campaign, which has seriously reflected upon the Japanese military efficiency. All indications point to a fight to the finish.

The Japanese action at Woosung is designed to provide a base for the landing of troops outside the International Settlement, in order to avoid further complications, while the Woosung Railway Station alongside in the Huang-pu River, with adequate wharves and railroad leading to Shanghai, as well as a good military road, places a different aspect on the situation. The assault on the forts, which have shown remarkable resistance, is being undertaken to finally incapacitate them in order to prevent interference with the land-

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GEORGIA PLANS CONSTITUTION LIKE NATION'S

Only Fundamentals Treated in Proposed Changes Drawn Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The draft of the proposed new constitution for Georgia, just published by the University of Georgia's Institute of Public Affairs, follows the plan of the Constitution of the United States in that it is largely confined to fundamentals, according to Judge Blanton Fortson, of the western circuit of the Superior Court, a member of the institute which drew up the constitution.

Only such specific provisions as were necessary to the preservation of the general plan were incorporated in the new constitution, according to Judge Fortson.

Some of the more far-reaching changes proposed, according to Judge Fortson, are:

The size of the General Assembly is materially reduced, and, following the federal plan, the Senate is made a continuing body. Terms of members of the House are two years, and of the Senate six. Both are to be paid annual salaries, instead of a per diem, and no limit is placed upon the length of legislative sessions.

Local legislation is reduced to a minimum by the requirement that plans of county and municipal government be provided by general laws only, containing optional systems for selection by the locality affected, and forbidding establishment of local courts except under general law.

All executive power is vested in the Governor, who is given authority to appoint, with the approval of the Senate, the heads of all administrative departments, and to remove them. He and they are given the right to sit in either House, and to speak upon any question relating to their respective departments, but not to vote.

All other employees in the executive departments are to be placed under civil service regulations. The Governor's term is four years, but he cannot succeed himself.

The judicial system is unified. All of the courts are consolidated into the general court of justice, headed by the chief justice.

There are only three departments of the general court: (1) the appellate department; (2) the trial department of general jurisdiction, and (3) the probate and trial department of limited jurisdiction.

The 33 superior court circuits now existing are consolidated into 10 districts. This plan can be put into operation without any change in the present judicial personnel.

MORE PUBLICITY ON CORPORATION AFFAIRS SOUGHT

Ripley Calls for Federal Action to Protect Small Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 13—Because investing in stocks and bonds has become an accepted practice for such vast numbers and shrinkage in market quotations brings losses to millions of small investors, Mr. William Z. Ripley, professor of political economy at Harvard University, proposed a federal regulation of accounting of all corporations, in his talk before the Institute on Current Affairs at the University of Cincinnati last night.

When the government repaid the several million buyers of Liberty bonds, these little capitalists turned to investment in private or quasi-public enterprises, according to Professor Ripley. Rapid expansion, speculation, and the setting of unwarranted high values on stocks and bonds, followed by deflation, emphasized the need for protection for investors.

"What about remedies?" asked the professor. "The Government must evidently take a hand to prevent a recurrence of such things. The existing blue-sky laws were intended to deal with fraud. Many of these recent losses are due, however, not to fraud but to exaggeration which, through misrepresentation, resembles fraud.

"A number of remedies have been suggested; but the first and foremost should be enforced standardization and publicity of all corporate accounts and statements. These should seek to define real, as distinct from fictitious, earnings; proper upkeep of the corporate estate; profits and emoluments of insiders—everything in fact which would enable reputable dealers in such securities to advise their clients understandingly as to the merits of the goods which are offered for sale.

"Such regulation of corporate accounting as well as of supervision of bankers' offerings of securities is bound to come. And it must come under the ægis of the Federal Government. No state can hope to deal with a matter of such scope and importance.

"The need, probably of such standardization and publicity of corporate accounts is peculiarly pressing in the field of public utilities—the only one in which, thus far, no serious public losses have taken place during this depression. But the need is greater because of this very fact. There will tend to be a rush of investment into this field the moment clear skies show up ahead.

"Among the public utilities, as elsewhere, there is a wide range of values. Most companies are honestly managed, are actually profitable, and their accounts truly disclose their condition. There are too many others, however, with stock and bondholders numbering hundreds of thousands which by no means conform to these high standards.

Device for Weighing Nuclei of Atoms Expected to Solve Many Problems

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—An apparatus for determining the weight of the nuclei of atoms, patterned after the instrument invented by Dr. F. W. Aston of England, which weighs masses of less than a trillionth of a trillionth of an ounce, has been made at the Bartol Research Foundation laboratories at Swarthmore, Penn., according to an announcement by Dr. Henry A. Barton, director of the American Institute of Physics.

The new "scale" is known as a precision mass spectrograph and is the work of Dr. Kenneth T. Bainbridge, a national research fellow at the Bartol laboratories, under the direction of W. F. G. Swann, physicist and lecturer. Dr. Bainbridge will describe his instrument before the American Physical Society, which meets at Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 25 to 27.

One of the principal contributions expected of the new apparatus is further light upon the various forms which the atoms of the same element may take, and which in many cases remain unknown. With the new device, Dr. Aston already has shown that most elements consist of a mixture of atoms having the same chemical reactions, but different atomic weights. These various forms of the same element, many of which have been known for years, are known as isotopes. Lampblack and diamond, for instance, are isotopes of carbon.

In the case of many elements, the isotopes of which are still undiscovered, physical science has no knowledge of the actual weight of their atoms, although chemists have determined accurately their "atomic weights." This contradiction Dr. Barton compared to that of knowing the average weight of the oranges in a bag of fruit, without knowing the exact weight of any one of them.

It is hoped that the instrument will also give to natural science a means of checking directly the theory of Dr. Robert A. Millikan that the cosmic rays originate through the constant production of heavier elements out of the lighter ones in the spaces between the stars. In doing this, it also should throw further light upon Dr. Albert Einstein's general theory of relativity.

BILLION-DOLLAR CREDIT BILL UP ANOTHER NOTCH

Debate Due Monday—Mills Would Make Provisions Permanent

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—Permanent modernization of the banking laws of the United States to give Federal Reserve member banks the same measure of liquidity as is provided for under the emergency Glass-Steagall bill is being considered by the Administration.

The Glass bill, the broad intent of which is to expand the credit base now allowed the Federal Reserve Banks so as to make available approximately an additional $1,000,000,000 for credit purposes, was reported yesterday by both the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees and will come up before both houses Monday where immediate action is expected.

The bill emerged from both committees with few amendments, none of them affecting the main intent of the measure, chief among them being one to limit its benefits to banks with a capital of $500,000 or less. Beneficiaries also must have exhausted their acceptable and eligible assets before applying for credit.

Mills Voices Plan

An intimation that the provisions of the Glass bill might be adopted on a permanent basis was given by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, appearing before the House Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Mills's views are seconded by other spokesmen of the Administration who agree, however, that proper safeguards are required before the Federal Reserve System finally adopts the proposals for a long-time basis.

Protection of member banks is the primary aim of the new program, it is said here. This works into the new antihoarding drive initiated by President Hoover, it is said, since it restores confidence in the financial institutions, from which most of the $1,500,000,000 in hoarded currency have been withdrawn.

"The essential need," Mr. Mills said, "is to restore confidence, and to remove the element of fear, so that the banks can do what they want to do. This bill supplements the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and it goes further. It is a sound bill that I would not mind personally seeing written permanently into the law. There is no need of emphasizing the deflation and contraction of credit which make this bill necessary."

Mr. Mills said this deflation was the natural result of "excesses of the prosperous period." Since last September, however, he said the defla-

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Stocks Surge Up For Gains of More Than $18 a Share

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Stocks surged up in one of the most spectacular recoveries in the course of the two-year decline today, as bears struggled to cover their commitments at swiftly mounting prices. Advances ranged from $2 to more than $18 a share in many leading issues, and trading was in the largest volume for a Saturday session in months.

Union Pacific shot up $18 to above $94 in the last hour; American Telephone, up $13 to above $131; Auburn more than $13 to above $123; Santa Fe, more than $11, geting close to $90; Western Union, more than $7 to $46; American Can, more than $7 to $70; U. S. Steel, about $5, getting close to $50.

When trading closed at noon, scores of leaders showed net gains of $4 to $7, but many did better than double that in this session of seemingly insatiable demand, and it was indeed a slow mover that could not show a rise of $2. Union Pacific made an extreme gain of $18.50 a share.

The rally zoomed along under enormous momentum, picking up the points as a snowball gathers snow as buyers stampeded to ride the rise loosened by the Government's drive to make the Federal Reserve System more flexible in this time of stress. Quotations that would have appeared fantastic only on Wednesday of this week rattled out of the ticker in an endless stream.

Court Gives Texas Power Over Buses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 13—A three-judge federal court has held that the railroad commission of Texas can have no jurisdiction over interstate motortruck rates or schedules, but allows the state to exercise all other police powers. The decision is considered a triumph for Texas.

Mr. Elbert Hooper, assistant attorney-general, pointed out that this is the pioneer decision along these lines, and as such is of inestimable importance to highway authorities in every state as well as a guiding mark for Congressional action in regard to highway control.

The opinion says there is nothing to prevent the State from exercising its police powers to enforce traffic safety, highway protection, competent drivers, the granting of licenses, the hours of driving, the giving of bond to secure the public against loss from personal injuries, the inspection and approval or disapproval of the equipment, the display of license tag, the equipment itself, classification of the highways of the State as to congestion and their character and ability to withstand use.

HOME STILL OWNER LOSES RIGHTS PLEA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—If a man converts his residence into a distillery he is not entitled to constitutional protection of his home against invasion. Judge A. F. St. Sure declared in United States District Court here recently. The statement was made in sentencing a defendant to pay a fine of $105 and serve six months in jail for running a still near here.

An unsuccessful plea for dismissal was made by the defense attorney on the grounds that the man's constitutional rights were violated in his home after prohibition agents entered without a search warrant.

Judge St. Sure pointed out that his decision did not mean that the officers could enter a home without first having direct evidence. In most cases, he declared, the bootlegger rents an old house and puts the still in the basement, and then makes a pretense of establishing a home.

President Hoover Proclaims Washington Bicentennial

The Proclamation by the President of the United States, dated February 1, 1932, inviting the people to celebrate fittingly the two hundredth anniversary of the birth of George Washington will be read at the Washington Bicentennial service to be held in The Mother Church on February 22. It will be read immediately after the singing of the first hymn.

It is probable that branch churches and societies in the United States will include the Proclamation in the special Washington memorial services which they will hold.

The Proclamation follows:

By the President of the United States

A Proclamation

THE happy opportunity has come to our generation to demonstrate our gratitude and our obligation to George Washington by fitting celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of his birth.

To contemplate his unselfish devotion to duty, his courage, his patience, his genius, his statesmanship and his accomplishments for his country and the world refreshes the spirit, the wisdom and the patriotism of our people.

Therefore I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, acting in accord with the purposes of the Congress, do invite all our people to organize themselves through every community and every association to do honor to the memory of Washington during the period from February 22 to Thanksgiving Day.

And I hereby direct that on the anniversary of his birth the flag of the United States be appropriately displayed upon all government buildings in the United States and all embassies, legations and offices of the United States abroad.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the United States.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of February, in the year of our Lord Nineteen Hundred and Thirty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Fifty-sixth.

Herbert Hoover

END TO WARSHIP BUILDING VIEWED AS POSSIBILITY

Rowell Talks to Boston Foreign Policy Upon Disarmament

If the naval holiday is continued as the result of the present disarmament conference, there never will be another fighting ship built, in the opinion of Mr. Chester H. Rowell, Californian publicist, who spoke at the Foreign Policy Association, Boston branch, today at the Copley-Plaza. Mr. Rowell believes such a continuation to be likely.

Moderate success at Geneva should direct the efforts of the nations toward the next disarmament conference, for complete disarmament represents a long haul—the sum of what limitation is achieved at each conference, he declared. The sordidness of present international events, the prevailing sense of disillusionment and the varied policies of the nations lead Mr. Rowell to expect little from the present gathering.

Many of the policies are theoretically desirable, he said, but they conceal undesirable strategies in many cases. The proposal of France for an international police force is, in his estimation, ultimately the ideal instrumnet to keep the peace of the world. As presented by France with provisions for a legislative branch deleted, it would become merely a whip to maintain the "status quo," so desirable to France, he said.

France's persistent demand for security in addition to that promised by the Locarno treaties is the result of seeking to protect its position as left by the Versailles Treaty, he believes. France has no reason to feel assured that the nations will always ally with it to grant such protection, while it knows that the Locarno pacts will protect the national territory of France, he continued.

Russia's original proposal for complete disarmament, extended with the appearance of expecting acceptance, was largely "bluff," he said. He sees in the present Russian proposal, with its qualification that full acceptance is not anticipated, a willingness on the part of Russia to play a truly coöperative rôle in disarmament.

The policy of the United States must be nationalistic because of America's isolated position, he contended. America will expect the nations to act as nations, to make bilateral agreements apart from world alliances, he continued. The proposals of the United States envisage a future standard when each nation will possess just enough troops for domestic use and to protect its territorial holdings, he said.

Germany is already at that standard, Mr. Rowell pointed out. However, it intends to relinquish its unique disarmament status unless the nations keep their promises to disarm, contained in the Versailles Treaty, he added.

NOVA SCOTIANS ASKED TO AID TEMPERANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Feb. 13—"Forget party politics and back solidly every candidate who comes out on a temperance platform," was the advice given by Mr. J. H. Freestone, Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance, when he addressed a meeting of temperance workers in Halifax last night.

Mr. Freestone urged the members to organize strongly and to fight any attempt to bring about local option as has been suggested by several cities and towns.

GENEVA SEES BASIS OF PACT ON ARMAMENT

Defensive and Offensive Categories Recognized by Delegates

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Staff Correspondent

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 13—As the result of a series of conversations with the heads and conspicuous members of delegations to the Disarmament Conference, I feel bound to affirm that at the end of the first fortnight, the pessimism of its early days has been somewhat dispelled.

There are, indeed, plenty of professional pessimists who proclaim in high glee that the conference has already failed, and will merely spin out time until the middle of next month, when it will adjourn. But it may be flatly stated that this is not the view of the principal delegates.

On the contrary one of them has just informed me that while he came to Geneva with the highest hopes and lowest expectations his expectations have during the past week begun to approach his hopes.

After the first week of undoubted gloom there has emerged like a brightly colored pattern from all the speeches pronounced by the big and little powers a certain thread of thought which would separate armaments into two categories—namely one category of defensive armaments and another category of offensive weapons.

From Washington to Moscow a common case has been built up for abolition of peculiarly aggressive arms, especially those which are directed against civilian populations such as submarines, lethal gases, bombing planes, tanks, long range guns and so forth.

There is general agreement that mankind should immediately take steps to make physical science its servant and not its destruction-dealing master. It is surprising how often this note has been sounded in the conference hall. One might be forgiven for supposing that it was prearranged.

But in fact this insistence has been spontaneous. It shows that there is a common denominator in conference. Nearly all delegates can stand on a single platform.

It may well be as Dr. Edouard Beneš of Czechoslovakia pointed out yesterday that the present conference will only reach the first stage on the road to disarmament, but it will reach a useful stage if it can set up this distinction between defensive armament permissible in this actual state of world organization and weapons at once inhuman and aggressive, deliberately designed to terrorize and destroy civilian populations.

Almost without intention this distinction has begun to establish itself and constitutes the central fact and fundamental feature of the second week's work. That is why after so much pessimism leading delegates are agreeably surprised to discover that they have promising common ground of agreement.

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POWERS CALL REPARATION CONFERENCE

Influence on Disarmament Regarded as Rivaling Far Eastern Peace

ALLIED DEBT ISSUE MAY BE DEBATED

League Council Decides to Make China Responsible for Assembly Call

Disarmament Diary

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

Staff Correspondent

By Cable From Monitor Bureau

GENEVA, Feb. 13—To ease the international situation, shorten the world crisis, and

The News

therefore to facilitate the work of the Disarmament Conference, the Governments of Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and Britain today issued at Geneva and the world capitals a call for a reparations conference at Lausanne in June.

Decision was reached after an extensive series of conversations held here during the past

Its Setting

week, when it was recognized that nothing save perhaps effective action in the Sino-Japanese conflict could so directly assist the task of the conference as announcement of an early intention to settle the reparations tangle.

This announcement shows once more that the statesmen assembled at Geneva are keenly alive to the universal implications and responsibilities of the job which today focuses in this world capital.

Its Significance

The communiqué issued here today states that the governments concerned, after having taken note of the Basel experts' report, agree to recommend a conference in June. "The object of the conference," they state in carefully weighed words, "will be to agree on a lasting settlement of questions raised in the report of the Basel experts and on methods necessary to solve other economic and financial difficulties which are responsible for and may prolong the present world crisis. This decision has been reached by the above governments in the hope that it will ease the international situation."

These terse words reveal the economic and political preoccupations among statesmen gathered here and link disarmament properly with other world problems.

Moratorium Unmentioned

Interviews, first between Dr. Heinrich Bruening, the German Chancellor, and French, British and Italian statesmen, and after Dr. Bruening left with other creditor delegates, produced agreement to hold the conference and reached accord on the carefully selected words of the communiqué. It is noted as especially significant that no reference is made to extension of the Hoover moratorium or the question of interallied debts to the United States.

But "questions raised in the Basel experts' report" include the matter of debts as well as reparations, so that if necessary the Lausanne conference can consider obligations owing from European creditors to the United States. No mention is made of the possibility of inviting the American Government to the conference. The special reference to a "lasting settlement" means that the governments, for the present at least, are determined to produce more than a mere extension of the moratorium at the Lausanne meeting. This is a highly significant extension of the plans for the conference as previously envisaged.

China's Appeal Denied

Speeches in the Disarmament Conference were again overshadowed by the Sino-Japanese dispute, although Dr. W. W. Yen's quietly delivered address contained the most violent sentiments toward the aggression allegedly perpetrated upon his country.

China's reference of the dispute to the Assembly was lengthily considered by the Council of 12 last night but the Council merely decided not to accept the Chinese hint that they should call the Assembly and replied to Dr. Yen that the summoning of that body must be solely on China's responsibility.

However, the Council meets again early next week to draft for China the precise legal forms under which the Assembly may be called and it is generally accepted here that China's appeal will shortly be translated into action.

Dr. Yen's speech in somewhat pathetic terms explained why the problem of armaments has a more terrible meaning to the people of China than any other nation. He told how China itself was once militaristic and, gradually becoming convinced that the plow, not the sword, brings real prosperity and happiness, directed its superabundant energies to art, literature and philosophy.

Use of Present Machinery

The soldier profession was regarded with disdain. Today, he grimly added, "we feel we must unlearn what we learned in such matters." Dr. Yen eloquently asked the conference, before setting up new machinery for the preservation of peace, to use what it already possessed.

In striking phrase he announced that China neither asks pity nor so-

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PEACE MOVE IN SHANGHAI HAS FAILED

(Continued from Page 1)

ing of the troops. This operation is expected to be carried out under cover of darkness, after which the general offensive may be expected to start on a large scale.

U. S. Sees Militarism In Saddle in Japan; Peace Prospects Fade

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 — The Sino-Japanese situation, as it affects the western powers, took on a more serious aspect today, and indications were that authorities were more concerned over developments than since the outbreak of the trouble at Shanghai. The feeling grew here that the military element in Japan had finally fixed itself firmly in the saddle.

The report, received this morning at the Department of State, that two planes had flown across the American sector of the International Settlement in Shanghai is regarded here in some quarters as breach of faith in Japan's promise to refrain from a repetition of a similar act a few days ago when a Japanese plane dropped a bomb in the settlement.

While the Department of State, and those in authority in the Foreign Offices of other powers, are carefully watching developments as they may effect the lives of foreign citizens, there is a distinct feeling of uneasiness manifested here. No comment, however, was forthcoming.

Attention is called to the fact that Japan a short while ago rejected the good offices of peace proffered by Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States, in spite of China's request for a settlement of the present difficulties.

The interpretation given to this rejection is regarded as a direct proposal of Japan to go ahead and regain its prestige by "military decision." Japan's refusal of the four powers' good offices, unless the Chinese troops withdrew 20 miles behind their present lines, is further regarded as an order to "retreat" rather than a truce.

It is explained that since nothing could be done at that time by the foreign powers, no further step should be undertaken now that might lead to a humiliating rejection. Such a rejection might further complicate an already delicate situation.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the American Minister to China, who arrived in Shanghai yesterday, has been advised by the department to do what he can toward adjusting the controversy. No special instructions, however, have been cabled.

For the present the department is marking time, leaving to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Consul-General at Shanghai, such efforts as can be made for a solution of the crisis.

There is a feeling here that within the next few days the fate of the Japanese naval and military demonstrations in the Shanghai area will be decided.

The report that Japan and Soviet Russia might conclude a treaty, as reported here today, for the purpose of settling conflicting interests in the Far East, is not considered seriously here.

The treaty, as reported, gives to Japan almost undisputed dominion over Manchuria and large tracts of land in Mongolia.

Seven Notables Cited by Beacon Circle of Honor

Distinguished service in various fields of activity brought seven prominent Americans into the Beacon Circle of Honor, at Lincoln Day exercises in the Beacon School in Wellesley yesterday. The Circle of Honor was organized by students of the school so that youth may have its medium for honoring men and women of an older generation for the service they have performed for mankind.

Citations and gold emblems were bestowed upon the following: Mr. Cyrus Dallin, sculptor, "famous, a genius, of real wisdom. Youth calls him great." Prof. Marshall L. Perrin of Boston University, "noted educator, justly and highly esteemed friend." Mr. James A. Tufts, "boys have gone to Exeter, sat under this man and come away richer." Mr. Edwin D. Mead, publicist, "a name known wherever men talk in terms of the welfare of youth."

The Right Rev. William Lawrence, retired Bishop of the Massachusetts Episcopal Diocese, "great churchman." Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, "a manificent worker for peace, a forceful leader of youth." Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, "bearer of a distinguished and beloved name, a great jurist, a real liberal, always young, the marvel of those about him, an exemplar for youth which calls him youth's own."

All were present at the exercises excepting Dr. Butler and Justice Holmes. Students went to New York and Washington to confer the medals upon them. James C. Lincoln of Cocoa, Fla., president of the Student Council at the Beacon School, presided at the exercises.

Peace Ideal Found In Medieval Times

Peace and justice were primary tenets of government in medieval as in modern times, Prof. Charles H. Taylor of Harvard University told a Lowell Institute audience last night in his lecture on "Ideals and Achievement." The lecture was the fourth of a series of six on "Medieval Contrasts" with modern life.

The ideals of peace and justice prevailed in spite of feudalism, a decentralizing influence in government, he asserted, pointing out that justice for the weak was difficult to maintain where the ruling class was trained to warfare, even turning in sport to warlike games such as the joustings so ably described by Sir Walter Scott in his "Ivanhoe."

Professor Taylor stated that the failure of the medieval age to achieve completely its ideals was due to inadequate legal machinery for dispensing justice and thereby insuring peace.

"Desire for security of personal rights led to strong monarchial forms of government which in turn gave way to representative states as the world progressed toward justice-insured peace," he asserted. He believed that Dante's plan for a world empire has modified in modern times to a concord of nations for international peace, as evidenced by the League of Nations, the World Court, and conferences to do away with peace-destroying competitive armaments.

Billion-Dollar Credit Bill Up Another Point

(Continued from Page 1)

tion has been due to fear rather than to economic causes.

The credit contraction, he said, has had a bad effect on business. Banks, he said, necessarily have had to contract credit because of the necessity of keeping in a liquid condition, and he hoped the liberalized credit facilities would be taken advantage of by the banks in extension of loans for business and industrial progress.

Urging it as a permanent measure, Mr. Mills said every other central bank has similar powers to extend rediscount privileges beyond the restricted limits now permitted by the Federal Reserve Act.

"I think this is the most constructive piece of banking legislation introduced in Congress in many years. I consider this ought to be a permanent measure," he continued. "Instead of too much borrowing, there is too little borrowing at the Federal Reserve Banks. I'm not afraid of member banks borrowing too much. It's not a question of too much borrowing, but of the proper distribution."

Motor Insurance Bills Are Rejected

Seventeen bills seeking changes in Massachusetts' compulsory automobile insurance law were reported adversely in the Legislature by the Committee on Insurance yesterday. "Leave to withdraw" was asked on another petition to substitute the existing system with one which would place the burden of high rates on the careless operator.

The committee further asked to be excused from rendering a decision on bills proposing a flat-rate insurance system and asking for an investigation into the business affairs of liability insurance companies.

Gov. Joseph B. Ely signed the bill making Oct. 11, by proclamation, a day of observance in honor of Brig.-Gen. Casimir Pulaski of Poland, who served America in the Revolutionary War. At the same time, the Governor announced that he was considering a recommendation to the Executive Council that the salaries of the Fall River Finance Commission be reduced.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Sunday; colder tonight; moderate west and northwest winds; minimum temperature about 30.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and slightly colder tonight Sunday partly cloudy.

Maine and New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Sunday.

Vermont: Cloudy and colder, possibly with snow flurries tonight and Sunday.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Fresh, possibly strong, north winds and fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	44	58	Montreal	36	48
Bismarck	-10	6	Nantucket	42	50
Boston	40	53	New Orleans	60	78
Buffalo	32	46	New York	42	54
Calgary	-10	8	Norfolk, Va.	48	74
Charleston	58	74	North Platte	42	36
Chicago	22	40	Philadelphia	42	60
Cincinnati	30	54	Phoenix, Ariz.	80	66
Denver	20	42	Pittsburgh	40	50
Eastport, Me.	30	42	Portland, Me.	34	46
Hatteras	56	72	Raleigh	48	66
Honolulu, T.H.	..	72	St. Louis	28	54
7p.m.Feb.12	70	..	St. Paul	0	16
Helena, Mont.	6	26	Salt Lake City	32	40
Huron, S. D.	-2	16	San Francisco	48	58
Jacksonville	48	62	Santa Fe, N.M.	36	42
Kansas City	26	48	Seattle	34	38
Key West	72	82	Tampa	68	82
Los Angeles	54	68	Washington	36	64
Memphis	42	60	Wichita, Kan.	36	54
Miami, Fla.	66	80	Williston, N.D.	-18	2

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Feb. 13.
B—Maximum Feb. 14.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 3:57 p. m., Sunday 4:15 a. m.
Height of tides 7.9 feet, 8.4 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:43 p. m.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Lecture, "Adventures in South America," by Mr. Rupert McLaurin, benefit restoration fund, Charles Street Meeting House, meeting house, 8:15.

Presentation of Play, "Mary the Third," by Young People's Religious Union, Elizabeth Peabody House, 357 Charles Street, 8:15.

Mid-winter dance, Training School, Massachusetts National Guard, Cambridge State Armory, evening.

Annual banquet and get-together, Massachusetts Department, American Legion; Mr. Henry L. Stevens, National Commander, guest; musical and speaking program, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 6:30.

Grand De Molay Ball, music by Tal Henry and his orchestra, ballroom, Hotel Statler, 7:30 to 12.

Vermont Association of Massachusetts: Annual dinner, former President and Mrs. Calvin Coolidge, guests, Hotel Vendome, 6:30.

Closing night, New England Sportsmen's and Motorboat Show, Mechanics Building, until 10:30.

Boston City Club: "Ladies Night," Valentine dance, 14 Somerset Street, 8; special dinners, 5 to 8.

Music

Boston Opera House—"Il Trovatore," 8:00

Theaters

Tremont—"House of Connelly," 8:15.
Copley—"Young Woodley," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Three Loves." Continuous from 1 to 11.
Wesleyan Hall—The Strolling Puppeteers in "Box and Cox," 8:00.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Symphony Hall: Meeting, Community Church, address, "British Labor After the Deluge," by Mrs. Mary A. Hamilton, former Labor Member, British House of Commons, Symphony Hall, 10:45.

Boston Public Library: Fourth in Washington Bicentennial Lecture series, "George Washington, City Planner and Architect," by Mr. Frank Chouteau Brown, 3:30. Concert by Hoffman String Quartet, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street.

Forum in Salem: Address, "Another World War?" by Mr. Kirby Page, auspices five Salem churches, Tabernacle Church, 7:45.

Boston Ethical Society: Address, "Ethics and Religion: Is Ethics Enough?" by Mr. Frank Swift, George W. Brown Hall, 296 Huntington Avenue, 11.

Ford Hall Forum: Lecture, ". . . And Russia Marches On," by Mr. Maurice Hindus; concert by Miss Ann Mathe and Mr. Edwin Biltcliffe; Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 7:30.

Field and Forest Club: Ramblers meeting, home of Grossman's, 70 Rockview Street, Jamaica Plain, 4.

Presentation of play, "Treat 'em Rough," by Somerville Civic Association, Somerset Club, Somerville, 2 and 8.

Old South Forum: Address, "The Outlook for Germany," By Mrs. Sinclair Lewis, Old South Meeting House, Washington and Milk Streets, 3:15.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Concert by Mr. George Fior, Fenway Court, 2. (Open to public).

Cambridge Museum for Children: Showing of film on "The Berbers of North Africa," 5 Jarvis Street, 3.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology: third lecture in popular science series, "Light and Life," by Prof. John W. M. Bunker, Room 10-250, 4.

"Snow Train" trip to Laconia, N. H., for skiing, skating, and other winter sports; dog sled races; leave North Station, 8:30.

Longwood Towers: Twilight musicale, 5.

First Church in Boston: Performance of Brahms's "Requiem," directed by Mr. William E. Zeuch; first in series of "Hour of Choral Music" programs; Berkeley and Marlborough Streets, 4:30.

EVENTS MONDAY

Cambridge League of Women Voters: Luncheon meeting, address, "What Do We Knew About the Causes of Crime?" by Dr. Sheldon Glueck, Harvard University; Hotel Commander, noon.

Meeting, Boston Ministers, Dr. W. W. Alexander, Atlanta, Ga., to speak on colored problems in the South; Tremont Temple, 11.

New Egnland Women's Club: Luncheon and meeting, address, "George Washington and the Bicentennial," by Miss Emma W. Burt, auspices Literature Committee, Hotel Kenmore, 1.

Twentieth Century Club: Luncheon discussion, in series on "Understanding the Chinese-Japanese Crisis," "Relation to the Covenant of the League," Prof. Manley O. Hudson, leader; 3 Joy Street, 1.

Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs: Midwinter meeting; morning session, 10; afternoon session with addresses by Mr. Harry C. Knight and Mr. John M. Carmody; musical program; Hotel Bradford.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays, except Mondays, from 9 to 4:30. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Special exhibitions. Exhibition of the Ross collection; modern French paintings lent by Mr. John T. Spaulding; Daumier lithographs; selection of modern American prints; Dürer's Life of the Virgin and other German sixteenth century woodcuts; sixteenth century French drawings, engravings by and after Turner.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free.

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape and marine paintings by Ogden M. Pleissner and etchings by Philip Kappel.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Water colors by Eleanor W. Motley, Through Feb. 13.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Contemporary American paintings in oil. Through Feb. 20.

R. C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent portraits by Leopold Seyffert. Through Feb. 13.

Grace eHorne Galleries, 446 Stuart Street—Drawings and woodcuts of Italy and the Austrian Tyrol, by Katherine M. Gericke. Through Feb. 13.

Scherwee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print display.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibition of Claude sketches engraved by Earlon. Also a group of photogravures.

Doll & Richards Galleries, 138 Newbury Street—European sketches by Kay Peterson. Through Feb. 13. Paintings of ships and the sea by Frank Vining Smith. Through Feb. 16.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor

Concerts to Come

Saturday evening, Feb. 13, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at the Boston Art Club, the Boston Flute Players Club.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, a concert by Georg Fior, pianist.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 14, in Jordan Hall, the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, Joseph Wagner, conductor.

Sunday evening, Feb. 14, at the Boston Public Library, a concert by the Harvard Pierian Alumni Orchestra.

Monday evening, Feb. 15, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Tuesday evening, Feb. 16, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Roland Hayes, tenor.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 17, in Brown Hall, a concert by Joseph Malkin, violoncellist, and J. M. Sanromá, pianist.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 19, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday morning, Feb. 20, in Jordan Hall, a Children's Concert, Ernest Schelling, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 20, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Sunday afternoon, Feb. 21, in Jordan Hall, the People's Symphony Orchestra, Thompson Stone, conductor.

Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 23, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Wednesday morning, Feb. 24, at the Hotel Statler, a concert by Jacques Thibaud, violinist.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 24, in Jordan Hall, a concert by Stell Andersen and Silvio Scionti, pianists.

Thursday evening, Feb. 25, in Symphony Hall, a concert by Conchita Supervia, Spanish singer.

Friday afternoon, Feb. 26, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

Saturday evening, Feb. 27, in Symphony Hall, the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor.

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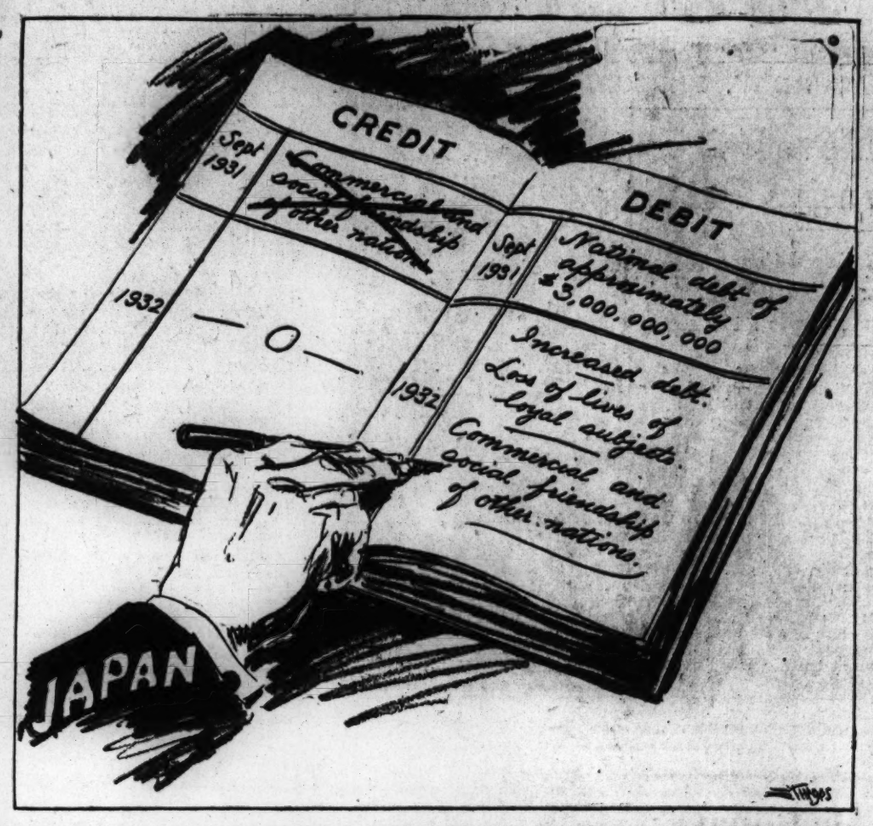
Won't Balance



Huddleston to Talk From Geneva Meeting

THE voice of Mr. Sisley Huddleston, staff correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, will be heard throughout the United States tomorrow at 12:30 p. m., eastern standard time, on the Columbia Broadcasting System's international radio network, conveying the latest news from the Geneva Disarmament Conference.

This program is one in a series arranged by the Columbia System and directed by Mr. Frederic William Wile, news correspondent for the Columbia network. Mr. Huddleston will speak from Geneva, where his remarks will be transmitted by telephone to London, whence a powerful short wave transmitter at Station 5SW, Chelmsford, will radio the program across the Atlantic. Columbia's receiver on Long Island will transmit the message to homes throughout the United States by way of its New York studio.

Music

"The Magic Flute"

Boston Opera House—The Chicago Civic Opera Company last night presented Mozart's "Die Zauberflöte," with this cast:

Sarastro	Alexander Kipnis
Queen of the Night	Helena Mara
Pamina	Maria Rajdl
First Lady to the Queen	Frida Leider
Second Lady to the Queen	Thelma Votipka
Third Lady to the Queen	Sonia Sharnova
First Youth	Mary Rose Barrons
Second Youth	Leola Turner
Third Youth	Helen Ornstein
Tamino	Paolo Marion
The Speaker	Hans Hermann Nissen
Two Priests	Oscar Colcaire, Jean Vieuille
Papageno	Gustav Schützendorf
Papagena	Helen Freund
Monostatos	Octave Dua
Conductor	Egon Pollak

The Chicagoans deserve the thanks of Bostonians for bringing here, for the first performance in many years, this delightful opera of Mozart's. Schickaneder's libretto has long been the scorn of the musicologists. The political implications of the piece have ceased to have significance. It is difficult today to see in this Singspiel, either, the formulation of Mozart's philosophy of human destiny which has been found in it by some commentators. Surely that is taking our fun too seriously. Today "The Magic Flute" seems excellent comic opera, with a bubbling score that could have come from no other pen. In the study, one may discover in it the beginnings of the great period of German romantic opera and music drama; in the theater it makes its way by virtue of its high spirits and its charming music.

The visitors gave the piece an admirable production. Décors and costumes were elaborate. The settings, instead of being conventionalized in the modernist vein, were designed after a sort of exaggerated realism: huge temples and portals and caves, whose vastness was increased to the eye by the suggestion that one saw only a small part of them. The acting was in an appropriate comic strain, with first honors going to Mr. Schützendorf—borrowed from the Metropolitan—for his Papageno, played with remarkable finish and without caricature.

Musically, too, there was much to praise. Mr. Kipnis sang with his invariable beauty of tone and musicality of feeling. Mr. Marion confirmed the good impression made by his Lohengrin. Mme. Rajdl used her pleasing lyric voice to good effect. Mme. Leider and her associates did some commendable singing. Miss Freund was a delectable Papagena, Mr. Dua a fearsome Monostatos. Mme. Mara, listed as a "guest," faced courageously the demands placed upon her by the rôle of the Queen of the Night, but it could not veraciously be said that she fulfilled them. Mr. Pollak secured a lively orchestral performance.

The season closes tonight with "Trovatore." L. A. S.

Hoffmann String Quartet

Last night in Jacob Sleeper Hall, the Hoffmann String Quartet—Messrs Jacques Hoffmann and Lloyd Stonestreet, violins, Hans Werner, viola, and Carl Barth, violoncello—gave a concert, assisted by Messrs. Victor Polatschek, clarinetist, and Alfred DeVoto, pianist. The program: Beethoven Quartet, Op. 18, No.6; Fuga, Liadoff; Scherzo from Franck Quartet; Largo from Smetana's Quartet, "Aus Meinem Leben"; Overture on Yiddish Themes for clarinet, strings and piano, Op. 34, Prokofieff; Clarinet Quintet, Mozart.

Adherence to tradition no doubt encouraged this quartet to make an orthodox beginning, hence the Beethoven, which it must be confessed fared rather badly, with the exception of the "La Malinconia" movement, in which the players appeared more at ease. With Beethoven safely behind them, they proceeded to what seemed the real business of the evening, that of presenting a pair of works, one of which had its first performance in Boston and the other an infrequent hearing. It is singular that the Prokofieff of the "Classical" Symphony should also produce so sterile a composition as the Overture, a succession of measures replete with inconsequential musical ideas. The themes upon which the work is based are strongly rhythmical and somewhat tawdry, and the composition is hardly worthy the talented pen of its composer.

The Mozart number stood apart, both for melodic content and in performance. The ensemble more nearly measured up to standard and intonation throughout was more secure. A performance reflecting credit upon the Hoffmanns and upon their distinguished fellow artist, Mr. Polatschek, whose playing was of a distinctly high order. The large audience gave the artists prolonged applause at the conclusion of the program. G. M. S.

LECTURES TO HELP WOMEN SECRETARIES

In order to prepare young women secretaries to be better equipped for meeting the demands of busy executives, a series of lectures are being given by Mr. Everett W. Lord, dean of the College of Business Administration of Boston University, on "Fundamental Principles for Women in Business." The first lecture was given Monday evening, Feb. 8.

In his lectures, Mr. Lord will try to assist his students in correcting deficiencies and in developing their unused talents, he says. A series of other elective subjects by different lecturers, which will aid the young woman to attain success in her business has been announced also. Further information relating to these courses may be obtained from the office of the dean, Atherton Hall, 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston.

Hoover Praised By Speakers At Middlesex Club

President Hoover's "hand at the helm of the ship of state" was likened to that of the "great Emancipator's" during the turbulent period of the sixties by Mr. Robert L. O'Brien, chairman of the Federal Tariff Commission, at a meeting of the Middlesex Club last night.

Even as Abraham Lincoln emerged victorious from under a burden of abuse and vilification, Mr. O'Brien predicted that President Hoover, because of his wisdom and foresight, likewise will win the respect even of those who now criticize him. The plans promulgated by the President for unemployment relief and designed to lift business to normal prosperity have been so wide and diversified in scope that the tariff authority challenged political opponents to advance some progressive scheme which Mr. Hoover has not already brought up for consideration.

An undercurrent of Republican sentiment and support for President Hoover was also apparent in addresses by Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the House, and Mr. Gaspar G. Bacon, president of the State Senate. The notable achievements of the Hoover régime were cited as leading to the corner around which prosperity is said to be hiding.

Mr. Bacon described President Hoover as a man who "has led us with patience, fortitude and sagacity," and has "met each crisis with sound and constructive proposals for a remedy."

The Republican Party has won its reputation for conservatism on its willingness to stand against certain Democratic legislation, Mr. Salstonstall declared. He went on record as opposed to all legislation which would increase the burden on taxpayers by unnecessarily increasing appropriations.

Lieut.-Governor William S. Youngman criticized the Ely Administration as exercising considerable waste effort, particular in reference to the special session on automobile insurance, unemployment relief activities and highway construction policies.

MONTREAL EXCHANGE UPHOLDS POLICY OF SUSTAINING PRICES

MONTREAL, Feb. 13 (AP)—By secret ballot a general meeting of members of the Montreal Stock Exchange Friday upheld the governing committee in maintaining "pegged" or minimum prices below which certain stocks may not be sold.

The exchange imposed minimum prices upon a large number of stocks on the week-end of Sept. 21, when Great Britain departed from the gold standard. With certain exceptions these prices have remained in effect, although some have been reduced.

The DISK MAKERS present

London

WITH the advent of electrically made gramophone records and the increasing demand for radio-gramophones it is becoming recognized that the gramophone can be regarded as a musical instrument. Hitherto, except for a few enthusiasts, it has been used as a musical box.

For a time the radio-gramophone, by which the records were played through a loudspeaker, was so expensive as to be beyond the reach of most people. But demand has cheapened the supply. A still further advance has been made by two firms which specialize in a gramophone with what is called an exponential horn. There is no getting away from the fact that this is not pretty to look at. It is very large and cannot be made to look pretty, but the results are wonderful. The bass is reproduced with a richness and volume which must be heard to be realized.

The records for these machines are played with triangular fiber needles. This not only reduces to a minimum the surface scratch, but very greatly prolongs the life of the records. On an ordinary gramophone the use of a fiber needle greatly diminishes the volume but in the case of the two instruments mentioned this is not so owing to the design of the sound-box.

The type of radio-gramophone on the British market suffers somewhat owing to the desire of the manufacturer to please his public by providing a handsome piece of cabinet work. This prevents him from providing an adequate baffle-board for the moving-coil loudspeaker. With a 3-valve amplifier matched to a first-class loudspeaker with an ample baffle, the electrical pickup produces music from a good record that is generally conceded to be the finest so far obtainable. With all radio-gramophones there is the added advantage that volume is at the discretion of the user—from a whisper to whatever the loudspeaker will take without overloading.

British gramophone "fans" are fortunate in having at least four first-class manufacturers of disks. His Master's Voice and Columbia have recently combined and this will, presumably, do away with the overlapping in having the same piece of music recorded by two makers. The German Polydor firm provides a large quantity of its best productions for the British market.

Among late recordings worthy of note are the following: A new Beethoven's "Eroica" Symphony. This is done by the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra and is certainly the best so far of this work. Mischa Elman is heard to advantage on two records in a violin concerto by Vivaldi, while piano solos are provided by Cortot in two Debussy preludes and by Paderewski in two Mazurkas by Chopin. A set of unusual records by H. M. V. are those spoken by Sacha Guitry, the French actor. They show what can be done by perfect diction. H. G. K.

Wanderlied (Schumann), and **Am Meer** (By the Sea) (Schubert), sung by Friedrich Schorr, baritone, Dr. R. Jager, accom. Victor Red Seal 12-inch, $2.

Here we have coupled together two songs whose composers are considered the greatest of classical song writers. Robert Schumann and Franz Schubert. These songs are sung by a noted lieder singer, a member of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Imagine two lovely pieces of poetry translated into song and one has the mood of these writings. "Wanderlied" or "Wanderer's Song" opens vigorously and has a quiet reflective middle portion. On the contrary "Am Meer" opens with sustained chords on the piano suggestive of the ocean, expresses the wonder one feels when looking out over the sea in its quieter moments, has a stormy middle passage and settles down again quietly to close with the sustained piano chords. Two songs avowedly not in a popular vein as construed today. A. D. H.

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Hoover Sees Lincoln Qualities Shown in Nation's New Crisis

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—In connection with the one hundred twenty-third anniversary of Abraham Lincoln, observed throughout the country with memorial exercises, President Hoover, last night, radiocast from the White House an address over a nation-wide hookup.

Voicing confidence in the resources, power, and courage of the American people to triumph over any national difficulty, the President said that they are rallying to their responsibilities; that they are doing more than serving their own immediate needs; that they are defending "the very principles of liberty and freedom, and in so doing are displaying the patience and steadfastness of Abraham Lincoln."

He further declared that the forces with which the American people are contending are far less tangible than those of Lincoln's time. They are invisible forces, he said, yet potent in their powers for destruction.

Officials Gather

A dinner held under auspices of the National Capital Republican Club was attended by high Administration officials and members of the Senate and House of Representatives. Among them were Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, Ambassador to Great Britain; Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury; Mr. William N Doak, Secretary of Labor; Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State; and Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior.

Epitomizing Lincoln, and his hold upon the American people, Dr. Wilbur, comparing the election days of 1864 and those coming in November, 1932, called attention to the fact that people then "talked and talked, began to think and think some more, to study and study," and finally voted that Abraham Lincoln should remain in office. This he said is what the people will do for Mr. Hoover.

Lincoln, he went on to explain, kept his faith with and in the people.

"We measure periods by men," Dr. Wilbur said. "Across the middle of the last century falls the long shadow of the towering form of Abraham Lincoln. But few of those now alive had the chance to see him in the flesh, but more millions are influenced by his personality, and what he was able to do, than during his own lifetime. His stature increases every year."

The text of President Hoover's address follows:

I deeply regret that public duties make it impossible for me to be present with you at your Lincoln Day dinner this evening. It is, however, a privilege and obligation for every American to join even for a few moments in a tribute to Abraham Lincoln.

I gave a brief address from this room in the White House a year ago tonight. I stated then that it was the room in which a long line of Presidents from Adams to Roosevelt have labored for the single purpose of their country's welfare. It was in this room from which I am speaking that Lincoln labored incessantly day and night for the preservation of the Union. No one can enter here without being sensitive to those invisible influences of the men who have gone before.

Toiled With Patience

It was from this window that for five years Lincoln looked across the Potomac upon a flag under which embattled forces threatened our national unity. Unafraid, he toiled here with patience, with understanding, with steadfastness, with genius and courage that those wounds of a distraught nation might be healed, and that that flag which waved over this house might be restored as the symbol of a united country.

We rightly look back upon that time as the period of the greatest strain and stress which has threatened our country. But its wounds have long since healed and its memories are of the glorious valor and courage of our race, both North and South. They bring into bold relief memories of a great son of America who freed the country from slavery, preserved the solidarity of the Union, revitalized the nation, reinspired the people with a new purpose and set for them a new destiny.

While we are in the midst of the difficulties of this day we may well entertain the feeling that history will record this period as one of the most difficult in its strains and stresses upon the timbers of the Republic that has been experienced since Lincoln's time. There are enduring principles and national ideals to be preserved against the pressures of today.

The forces with which we are contending are far less tangible than those of Lincoln's time. They are invisible forces, yet potent in their powers of destruction. We are engaged in a fight upon a hundred fronts just as positive, just as definite and requiring just as greatly the moral courage, the organized action, the unity of strength and the sense of devotion in every community as in war.

I am confident of the resources, the power and the courage of our people to triumph over any national difficulty. They are rallying to their responsibilities. They are thus doing more than serving their immediate needs. They are buttressing the very foundations of self-government. They are defending the very principles of liberty and freedom. They are showing the patience and the steadfastness of Abraham Lincoln.

Not Political Event

Ours is a Government of political parties. Lincoln was the leader of a party whose traditions and tenets are precious to all those who adhere to it. But we do not celebrate the birth of Lincoln as a political event. Instead we celebrate his birthday as the most significant for any American after Washington. In its celebration, we find renewed courage and strength. Our obligation to Lincoln is is to be resolute in our determination to maintain the principles which Washington forged from the fires of revolution and which Lincoln strengthened in the fires of civil strife.

Lincoln deservedly shares with Washington the distinction of a nationally commemorated anniversary. Today, as throughout recent decades, his vision sets the guide posts of American conscience and American ideals. This humble man of the wilderness who labored over grub-hoe and ax in his youth never saw a city until he was 20 years old, never opened a grammar until after he had attained his majority. Yet he became one of the few masters of the English language. There are no nobler utterances, no greater inspirations to people than his many appealing statements culminating with his Gettysburg speech. A race is fortunate that can contribute a voice calling to order and to conscience in the world which shall be heard above the froth and immaterial substance of everyday life. It comes to few men to become that voice to their generation. Still fewer are they whose voices resound through the life of a people.

Abraham Lincoln more than any other man gave expression to the heart and the character and the faith of our race. Washington was indeed the father of our country. Lincoln was its greatest son.

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EUROPE TO SEEK LASTING ACCORD ON REPARATIONS

Conference Opens Door to Further Consideration of Allied Debts

By Radio from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 13—The governments of six countries—Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom—are now in full agreement on the necessity of finding a "lasting settlement" of reparations. A communiqué to this effect was issued here today.

It is true that on several occasions previously there have been settlements which purported to be lasting. But this time there is real prospect of final solution as can be seen by reading between the lines of the unusually cautiously worded official statement.

The communiqué merely says the Lausanne conference is adjourned to June and then adds: "The object of this conference will be to agree to a lasting settlement of questions raised in the report of the Basel experts and on measures necessary to solve the other economic financial difficulties which are responsible for and may prolong the present world crisis."

Modification of Position

From this it is inferred that the Quai d'Orsay no longer insists that Germany must consent to maintenance intact of unconditional reparations before France will come to a conference. France has not abandoned its claim to unconditional reparations.

But at least Paris tacitly admitted that reduction is a proper subject for discussion. And that discussion is to be based on the report of the Basel experts Dec. 23 last, which says: "Transfers from one country to another on a scale so large as to upset the balance of payments can only accentuate present chaos."

The corollary to this graceful concession by France is parallel action by Germany. For Germans had previously made it clear they think reparations should cease altogether. But the communiqué shows they are at least ready to discuss the possibilities of making some payment some time, if not immediately.

Adjustment of Debts

The Basel report also says, "Adjustment of all intergovernmental debts to the existing troubled situation of the world—and this adjustment should take place without delay if new disasters are to be avoided—is the only lasting step capable of reëstablishing confidence which is the very condition of economic stability and lasting peace."

France will therefore be at liberty to raise the question of war debts to the United States at the June conference if it still wishes to without Britain being obliged to join in.

The British viewpoint that reparations and war debts ought both to be wiped out has never wavered. But feeling in Downing Street today is strong that it is a mistake in view of the present attitude of the American Congress to regard the two questions as incapable of solution unless inseparably linked.

Downing Street in effect says: "Let's make a fair bargain with Germany and rely on the good effect of this settlement to bring about a corresponding change in the United States attitude on war debts."

French Defer Action

It is also believed in Downing Street that the French are apprehensive that American public opinion is at present hostile to revision of their debt while disposed to make generous concessions to other debtors, notably England. Hence France's desire to induce Britain to form a "common front" of debtors concerning the United States. In any case, however, the French have agreed not to press the matter for the moment.

Thus while the communiqué discloses a somewhat attenuated amount of agreement it is held here to register a distinct advance.

With the French and Prussian elections due in the near future complete agreement was regarded as impossible just now. But negotiations will go on at full speed behind the scenes. And it is pointed out that the June conference is due to meet before the Hoover moratorium expires.

Meanwhile signs are not wanting in diplomatic circles that the tension between French and Germans which has been noticeable in past weeks has already sensibly diminished.

Bills in Congress Ask Petitions For Pardon of Mooney

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The rising popular demand for the pardoning of Thomas J. Mooney has reached Congress, and a strong move is on foot there to petition the Governor of California for his release.

The resolutions were introduced simultaneously yesterday, one by Representative Fiorella H. LaGuardia (Progressive Republican), and one by Representative William I. Sirovich (D.), both of New York.

Since Congress has no jurisdiction over the criminal courts of California, the resolutions would not of necessity bring about Mooney's pardon, but it is considered the moral effect of a congressional petition would carry considerable weight.

Both resolutions survey the history of the case and the gradual uncovering of perjury in the testimony which caused Mooney to be sentenced to life imprisonment for alleged participation in the bombing of a preparedness day parade in San Francisco on July 2, 1916.

Kentucky Flogging Inquiry Is Sought

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—A Congressional investigation of the reported flogging of a group of New York writers who went into the Kentucky coal fields to study conditions was demanded here yesterday.

The group included well-known novelists and playwrights who went into Harlan and Bell Counties at the instigation of Tennessee-Kentucky Committee for the Relief of Stricken Miners. Two are said to have been severely beaten and forcibly ejected from the State while others are being held at Pineville, Ky., on charges of criminal syndicalism.

Representative Loring M. Black Jr. (D.) of New York, declaring that the incident constituted a violation of the rights of the group as American citizens, immediately drew up a resolution calling for an investigation by five members of Congress, to be appointed by the Speaker. Mr. Black wants to have the committee investigate not only the alleged attack on the New York writers, but also the "state of lawlessness" which would make such an incident possible. The resolution includes an appropriation of $10,000.

PINEVILLE, Ky., Feb. 13 (AP)—The citizenry of Pineville wants Congress to take a look at New York's "nest of Communists" first in case it is considering an investigation of social welfare and labor conditions in the Kentucky coal mine fields. Learning a group of New York writers, who sought to distribute food and clothing among the miners, would seek a congressional investigation of conditions in the mining districts, a group of citizens sent a telegram to members of Congress today, suggesting that the inquiry "begin with New York and the nest of Communists there."

Face World's Call for Reduction in Arms

Wide World

SCENE AT OPENING SESSION OF CONFERENCE OF 64 NATIONS AT GENEVA

Disarmament Dictionary

GENERAL TERMS

Disarmament—Not the abolition of arms, but merely their limitation and reduction by international agreement. An analytical critic says: "Disarmament is an agreement between all the nations as to the uses to which they will put their armaments." A technician: "Disarmament is the prevention of the rapid outbreak of large-scale hostilities."

Draft Convention—The skeleton treaty written by the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, which will be basis from which the World Conference will work.

Unilateral Disarmament—Reduction by one country of its forces without similar action by others.

TECHNICAL TERMS

Matériel—All supplies, guns, ammunition, gases, etc., which enter directly into the war-waging capacity of a state.

Direct limitation—Restricting war matériel by stipulating the actual quantities allowable, as in listing ships, etc.

Budgetary limitation—Restricting war matériel by limiting the amount of money in national budgets expended for the purpose.

Effectives—Men in armies, navies, or air forces.

Conscripts—Men drafted for compulsory military service.

Trained reserves—Usually the finished products of conscription.

Cadres—The annual national contingents of conscripts.

War potential—All the elements in a nation's structure, particularly industrial and in resources, which gauge its ultimate fighting capacity. Practically incapable of control.

Armament potential—Immediate elements entering into a nation's fighting capacity. Capable of control.

Ratios—The usually adopted method of limiting arms, by establishing proportions between countries.

Parity—"Equality" in numbers, etc., of national armaments. Naturally only approximate, since it includes a maximum of imponderables.

Global tonnage—Merely total tonnage in a nation's fleet. From French term meaning whole, like English words globe or englobe.

Category tonnage—As opposed to global tonnage, a method of limitation by restricting each particular class of ships, rather than the navy as a whole.

Capital ships—The largest ships a nation possesses; nowadays "dreadnoughts" rising to 35,000 tons and carrying 16-inch guns.

Cruisers—Next lower class of ships, ranging from some 4000 tons to 10,000 tons, the maximum fixed by treaty.

Destroyers—Craft ranging from 1000 to 4000 tons.

DIPLOMATIC TERMS

Security—A nation's certainty of self-defense, made familiar by constant repetition from French lips of that country's wish for continuance of the status quo.

Status quo—State in which anything is, specifically meaning present proportion of armaments, or present territorial and financial settlements of peace treaties.

The Covenant—The Wilsonian constitution upon which the League of Nations is based.

The Pact—The Pact of Paris, rendering war illegal as an instrument of national policy.

The Geneva Protocol—An unratified treaty establishing compulsory arbitration of all disputes, and apparently satisfying France's prerequisites to disarmament.

The Locarno Treaties—Guarantees by Germany and France, backed by Great Britain, Italy, etc., that neither will violate the Rhine frontier, and that the other nations will assist in punishing an aggressor.

The General Act—Model treaties of arbitration, conciliation and non-aggression which any nations can sign, and several of the great powers have done.

Optional Clause—Of the World Court statutes, providing compulsory jurisdiction to the Court in any case in which a signatory state may be involved.

force again to be restored to the throne from which it was toppled 10 years ago? Upon your answers will depend the success or failure of the Disarmament Conference."

Other speakers, including Sir George Perley of Canada, Count Albert Apponyi of Hungary and Mr. Zarine of Latvia expressed national viewpoints. Sir George voiced Canada's conviction that security by arms for one nation means insecurity for somebody else.

"In no circumstances," he said, "can Canadian arms menace any other nation, nevertheless we feel secure. We have plenty of disputes with our great neighbor to the south, but we always settle them through arbitration and conciliation. Armaments would prejudice rather than help Canada."

Count Apponyi recounted the gloom with which he had come to Geneva and how his pessimism had been alleviated by the reasonable declarations of the great powers. He demanded the legal right to equality for Hungarian arms, but stated Hungary had no intention to augument its actual forces if it receives legal equality and the other powers even begin the protracted task of disarming. Count Apponyi is usually the spokesman for the more vivid grievances of defeated powers. Today his moderation was a good token of the atmosphere of conciliation which dominates the conference.

Cecil and Salter Favor Convening of Assembly

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Feb. 12—Two men of international reputations, Viscount Cecil of Chelwood and Sir Arthur Salter, today aligned themselves behind China's demand for a meeting of the League Assembly to be called to deal with the Far Eastern situation.

Indeed they went further than China itself, for they urged immediate application by the Assembly, with the coöperation of the United States, of Article 16 of the Covenant which binds the signatories to break off all relations, diplomatic, financial and economic, with any League member that resorts to war in disregard of its solemn promises.

A resolution embodying this call to action was passed unanimously here this morning by the executive council of the League of Nations Union comprising individuals of all political parties. A copy was immediately sent to the Foreign Office. Meanwhile Sir John Simon, who was to have returned here tonight, has decided to stay at Geneva for the present.

Despite the seriousness of the situation at Shanghai no progress is discernible here in drafting the agreed reply by the four powers concerned, Britain, France, Italy and the United States to the Japanese counter-proposals for cessation of hostilities. More than a week has now elapsed since these were received, but negotiations so far have produced no tangible result.

The British attitude is understood to be that Japan has passed the stage when it will bow to a mere polite request to cease firing unless it is backed by unmistakable determination to act.

Despite this ominous fact Downing Street appears unready to put forward any concrete suggestion. The other powers are apparently in the same position, as far as can be ascertained, on the grounds that the scene of disorder is too far away for effective action. The proposal for an arms embargo from an unofficial quarter here met with the objection that past experience proved it would not be properly enforced.

Novel Well System To Water Bermuda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Feb. 13—A great engineering achievement came to fulfillment on Thursday with the opening of a system of horizontal wells, capable of supplying millions of gallons of fresh spring water to the colony of Bermuda. These wells have now begun to supply the city of Hamilton. They will soon be extended to care for the water needs of the entire colony.

Bermuda has been dependent upon rainfall as its source of water. The island is the cap of a submerged marine mountain and the water is quickly shed by the rock underlying the soil. Prof. W. D. Turner of Columbia University, having been called upon for advice on the possibility of developing a permanent supply of water, found that because of the geological stratification of the limestone rock in Bermuda, the water traveled in horizontal veins before finally reaching sea level.

The problem was to intercept these water veins and collect the water in a central pool. A trench, four feet deep and 250 feet long, has been excavated along a hill at a point just above sea level. Interlocking pipes have been laid at the bottom of a pit intercepting the water veins, and this pipe leads to a concrete-bottomed reservoir.

The new plant was officially opened by the Governor, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Astley Cubitt.

PANAMA SEEKS TO ENLARGE ITS TOURIST TRADE

Now Unable to Compete With U. S. Prices in the Canal Zone

WASHINGTON (By U. P.) — Panama's new minister to the United States, Dr. Horacio Alfaro is hopeful that the question of United States commissary sales in the Canal Zone which has long troubled the relation between the United States and Panama may be adjusted during his tenure of office as minister here.

Panama for several years has objected to the way in which the commissaries in the Canal Zone have engaged in trade with tourists in articles other than necessities because of the disadvantages which this trade has placed in the way of merchants in Panama who are unable to compete with commissary prices.

Discussing the general conditions of Panama at the present time, Dr. Alfaro said: "Revenues have declined and this affected the capacity of the Government to enlarge its program of public works. Commerce has also been affected. At present certain tariff modifications are under consideration.

"Relations between the United States and Panama at present are very cordial and favorable. According to treaty we have a claims commission which has charge of all claims arising from expropriation of lands for the Canal Zone. Although this commission has been inactive for several years it may be revived at any moment the two governments consider it necessary to adjudicate claims still pending.

"We also have a general claims commission created by the convention of 1926 ratified last October which is expected to begin its work in April. Chilean Ambassador Don Miguel Cruchaga has been chosen as neutral chairman by joint agreement and the other members of the commission are expected to be appointed soon."

Referring to the administration of his brother, Ricardo J. Alfaro, now President of Panama, Dr. Alfaro said,

"A program of strict economy and control of public funds has been carried out. Any deficit in the Panama budget has ben met by economy rather than by contracting new obligations."

Short Session Repeal Measure Moves Forward

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The Norris "lame duck" amendment to the Constitution moved swiftly on today through preliminary legislative stages with little indication of any serious opposition. After having been blocked by the House for a decade, opposition appears to have suddenly crumbled.

The resolution calling up the amendment for consideration in the House yesterday was adopted by a viva voce vote with scarcely a murmur of "nays" audible. During the ensuing debate the issue was not whether it should be passed, but almost entirely on whether it should be amended to include a definite limitation on the duration of the second session of Congress.

To the Progressive elements on both sides of Capitol Hill such a proposal is inacceptable and they prefer to see the measure defeated than to have it go to the states for ratification with a provision which in their eyes would give too much power to a filibuster.

But there is a considerable group of conservative Republicans who stand stanchly by the so-called "Longworth" amendment. Grouped around Representative John Q. Tilson (R.) of Connecticut, they are planning to continue the fight which Nicholas Longworth waged for years for a definite closing date.

So great is the interest in this particular phase of the measure that it overshadows the many other changes in the legislation designed to modernize the machinery for election of the President, Vice-President and members of Congress.

FORECLOSURE ON HOTEL

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12 (AP)—An order permitting foreclosure of a mortgage against the Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, was signed today by Federal Judge John Boyd Avis. The holder of a $12,000,000 mortgage on the Atlantic City and New York City properties of the Ambassador Hotel Corporation is the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company of New York City.

Women Have Faith For Peace in East

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13—The executive committee of the National League of Women Voters, closing its midwinter meeting here today, reaffirming the league's faith in the machinery of peace in the present crisis in the Far East.

It voiced its "earnest desire that such machinery be strengthened by the participation of the United States in international endeavor."

Plans for the league's biennial convention to be held in Detroit April 25-29, and the measures which the organization is supporting in the present session of Congress were also discussed by the executive committee, over which Miss Belle Sherwin presided.

MOSLEM POET PASSES ON

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALGIERS—With the passing on of Sheik Benguedda El Hadj Belarbi, the famous Moslem poet at Mazouna, probably the last of those who have long borne the banner of Moslem minstrelsy in North Africa disappears. Moslem poets from all over North Africa made his home a place of pilgrimage, and he would delight his guests with long improvisations for which he relied on his remarkably retentive memory.

TAX REFUNDS ANNOUNCED

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13 (AP)—A credit of $947,308 to the United States Steel Corporation, New York, for overassessment of income tax in 1922, and a refund of $82,512 to the Great Northern Paper Company, Millinocket, Maine, for overassessment of income tax in 1926, 1927 and 1928 were announced yesterday by the internal revenue Bureau.

World Powers Call Reparation Conference

(Continued from Page 1)

licits armed help of other nations, but merely demands that the governments fulfill obligations solemnly subscribed.

As for China, he said it had weathered storms for 2000 years and would survive the present crisis, but probably emerge with a new knowledge of the hard facts of present living and a new foreign policy.

He concluded: "Ladies and gentlemen, what do you intend to do about it? Are you going to permit the Covenant and the Pact of Paris to crumble to pieces? Aren't you going to uphold the sanctity of treaties? Are you willing that peace machinery, built up with toil and difficulty, be destroyed? Is brute

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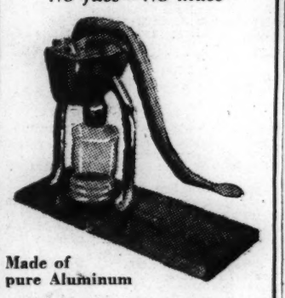

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GROCERIES—SECOND FLOOR

CHORAL GROUPS TOLD TO ASSIST YOUNG ARTISTS

Work of Boston Alliance Praised by Witherspoon of Chicago Opera

Choral groups will best serve themselves and their communities by adopting definite objectives of so many concerts a season with adequate soloists, rather than simply getting together just to sing, Mr. Herbert Witherspoon, artistic director of the Chicago Civic Opera Company, told members and friends of the Boston branch of the Choral Alliance at the Boston Art Club today.

"It seems to me the choral societies should not always try to engage the most expensive stars, but should make it possible for competent young artists whose names are still in the making to sing on their programs. High-priced stars are apt to ruin the treasuries of young societies, and, into the bargain, young singers who ought to be having a chance are left out in the cold," he said.

Mr. Witherspoon was admittedly feeling in an exceedingly jaunty mood because, notwithstanding the tales of the times, the Chicago Civic Opera was approaching the last performance of a singularly successful engagement with the house practically filled for every performance and the warmest evidences of artistic good will from the community at large.

"In the situation in which we find ourselves today," Mr. Witherspoon said in part, "a preponderance of conversation seems to hinge on the injustices of machine-made music and the blows it strikes at concerts, opera, the theaters and, in short, everything that can be construed as characteristic of the 'personal touch' in musical and dramatic arts.

"I may be an out-and-out optimist but somehow I do not think the phonograph and the radio and the screen are doing us a great deal of harm as a people; on the contrary, I think they are gradually doing us a lot of good.

"It is true that music used to depend more than it does at this moment on the social factor, the bringing together of people to sing and play instrumental music. Now, it is true, they can turn a button and sit still, needing no coöperation from their neighbors.

"But do you stop to think that the human being is a creature of curiosity; what he hears he wants to see. Many persons, having heard a singer on the radio, have hastened to see him when he came to their town."

"Choral music," Mr. Witherspoon continued, "is the foundation of every community music interest. Not every community can have a crack symphony or civic opera, but it can have a good choral club and no member of a choral club is going to stop his interest in music with his choral association. I am delighted to think of the power that lies at the hand of the Choral Alliance. Take its work seriously; adopt a standard of excellence. Think of the young singers you can help as you go on your way. Don't worry about the radio destroying music as an art for the whole people."

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New Eastern Liner Acadia Launched At Newport News

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Feb. 13—With a shower of water from the well of Evangeline in Grand Pre, Nova Scotia, glistening on the bow, the Eastern Steamship Lines' new passenger liner Acadia was put afloat today from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. Mrs. Calvin Austin of Boston, wife of a former president of the lines, broke the bottle as she named the ship in the presence of distinguished representatives from the land of Acadia.

The Acadia, a super modern liner costing $3,500,000, is to run in the summer and fall tourist seasons between New York and Yarmouth, N. S., and will go on the run in June. Her sister ship, the St. John, which was launched from the ways here in January, will join the Boston-Saint John, New Brunswick, service in May.

A telegram of congratulation from Mr. Gordon S. Harrington, Premier of Nova Scotia, came to Capt. Eugene E. O'Donnell, president of the Eastern Steamship Lines, after the launching of the ship. On the launching platform were Mayor J. M. Walker of Yarmouth, Mr. and Mrs. George E. Graham of the Dominion Atlantic Railway, and prominent Boston business men and their families.

The Acadia and her sister ship St. John are the largest ever built for the Eastern Steamship Lines. They are to have a speed from 20 to 22 knots. Each will carry 756 passengers and will have a cruising radius of 13 days at 18 knots. Following the trend in modern interior ship design, the Acadia offers conveniences and luxuries which seem far removed from ships. Terrace among the outstanding facilities for café, veranda and ballroom are social enjoyment.

1 Weekly Dialer's Guide

A Selected Group of Programs Is Offered

Time is eastern standard. NBC and CBS are National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System networks. Extent of network indicated by "transcontinental" or "to WOW, Omaha."

WEEK OF FEB. 15-21

MONDAY, FEB. 15

For afternoon events, not recorded below, we recommend the Radcliffe Choral Society, CBS, 3:45; third "Hello Europe" broadcast featuring A Capella Chorus and Jubilee Singers of Fisk University, CBS, 4; Pop Concert, Christian Kriens, modern Dutch composer, conducting, WEAF, 4; William Hard's daily report from Geneva, WEAF, 6:30.

Tonight Lawrence Tibbett sings the "Largo Al Factotum" from "The Barber of Seville," WEAF, 8:30; French composer programs are played by the Gypsies, WEAF, 9, and Columbia Symphony, CBS, 11:15; honor is given to New Mexico, featuring some Zuni Indian music, WEAF, 9:30.

8-8:30—Seconyland Sketch. "The Grand Banks." NBC—WEAF to WBEN.
8:15-8:30—"Singin' Sam," baritone. Mon., Wed., Fri., CBS to KOIL.
8:15-8:45—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Death Valley Days Sketch. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8:30-9—Voice of Firestone. Lawrence Tibbett, baritone. NBC—WEAF to WOAI.
9-9:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Harry Horlick's Orchestra; soloists. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—"Arabesque" Sketch. CBS — Dixie network.
9:30-10—General Motors "Parade of the States." "New Mexico." Chorus; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-9:45—"The Story of Women's Names." Mon. and Wed. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
9:45-10—"Piccadilly Circus." Music and sketches. NBC—WJZ to WBAL.
10-10:30—National Radio Forum. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10-10:30—"With Canada's Mounted." NBC —WJZ chain.
10-10:30—Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians. CBS transcontinental.
10:30-11—"Mr. Bones and Company." Minstrels. NBC—WEAF to WOC-WHO.
11:15-11:30—Columbia Symphony Orchestra. Mon. to Fri. CBS transcontinental.

TUESDAY, FEB. 16

The life and music of Paderewski is the first program of "Stories of the Living Great," CBS, 11:15 a. m.; audition winners and other singers of promise are gathered in the new Young Artists Light Opera Company to do "The Mascot," with Henry M. Neely and Harold Sanford of radio light opera fame conducting, WEAF, 2:45; Harry T. Burleigh, noted Negro singer and composer, appears in "Musical Americana," with John Corigliano, violinist, CBS, 3:30; Shaw Desmond, Irish author and newspaper man, describes "Windjamming the Horn" in "Going to Press," CBS, 5:45.

Frazier Hunt, radio biographer, chooses Robert Maynard Hutchins, young Chicago College president, to another orchestral program of French composers and Sibelius tonight on WJZ at 9:30. David Guion, "cowboy composer," his orchestra and soloist move to a 15-minute spot of the WJZ chain at 10:15.

8-8:30—Voters' Service. Two talks. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
8-8:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9-9:30—Ben Bernie and his orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Musical Magazine. Barry Devine; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Household Program. Soloists; players; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Fuller Man. Soloists; Voorhees's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Great Personalities." Talk; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—"Mardi Gras." Chorus; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—David Guion and his orchestra. Soloist. NBC—WJZ to CFCF.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 17

Afternoon features, WEAF chain: Golden Gems, 2:15; Pro Art String Quartet, 3; Charles Gilbert Spross, composer-pianist, 5:30; Florence Wightman, Roxy harpist, 5:45. WJZ chain: Eastman School Symphony Orchestra, 4:30. CBS: "Hiawatha" sketch, 2:30; Geneva Mid-Week Broadcast by Frederic William Wile, 6.

Network music tonight: "Meet Me Pretty Lindy By the Watermelon Vine," Singin' Sam, CBS—WABC, 8:15; Act I, "Pirates of Penzance," CBS—Dixie, 8:15; all-Kreisler program, Mobiloil, WEAF chain, 9:30; two movements of Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony, Columbia Orchestra, CBS, 11:15.

8-8:30—"Big Time," sketch; orchestra. NBC WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:30—Mellow Clarions. Trio; organ, orchestra. NBC—WJZ to KOA.
8:15-8:45—Light Opera Gems. Act I, "Pirates of Penzance." CBS—Dixie network.
8:30-9—Sousa's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF to KFYR.
8:30-9—Jack Frost's Melody Moments. Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WLS.
9-9:30—"Old Counselor." Financial talk; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9:30-10—Mobiloil Orchestra. Soloists. NBC —WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist; Ben Alley, tenor. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10—"Margie the Steno." NBC—WJZ chain.
10-10:30—String dance orchestra. Speaker; soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—Modern Male Chorus. CBS—Dixie network.
10:15-10:30—"The Tune Detective." Sigmund Spaeth. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:30-11—NBC Artists Service Program. Nelle Revell; Cesare Sodero's Orchestra. NBC—WEAF to KGO.

THURSDAY, FEB. 18

"Tristan und Isolde," regarded as the greatest opera of Richard Wagner, is the second of the annual Wagner Cycle of the Metropolitan Opera Company presented on successive Thursday and Friday matinées. The second act of "Tristan" will be given this afternoon at 3 o'clock over the WJZ chain.

Listeners interested in voice doubles might compare Bebe Daniels, who appears with Rudy Vallée this evening over WEAF at 8, with Julia Sanderson in her regular 9 o'clock program on WJZ. The resemblance is quite remarkable. The allegro molto or "Finale" of Beethoven's Second Symphony is played by the Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow conducting, in a Granados, Borodin, Brahms program at 11:15 over CBS. Late listeners can peer "Through the Opera Glass" on WJZ at 11:30.

8-9—Rudy Vallée's Connecticut Yankees. Bebe Daniels, guest soloist. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:15-8:30—Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller. Sketch. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
9-9:30—Big Six of the Air. Welcome Lewis; Lewis James; Ohmah and Arden; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit. Guitar ensemble. NBC—WJZ to WCKY.
9-9:30—"Musical Album." Soloists; orchestra. CBS—Dixie network.
9:15-9:30—Ted Husing's Sportslants. Irene Beasley; orchestra. CBS to KMOX.
9:30-9:45—Vaughn De Leath, contralto. Piano duo. CBS—Dixie network.
9:30-10—Maxwell House Ensemble. Lanny Ross, tenor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:30-10—Adventures of Sherlock Holmes. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
10-10:30—"The Man in the Front Row." Edwin C. Hill; trumpeters. CBS to KLZ.
10-10:30—A. & P. Gypsies. Horlick's Orchestra; soloist. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

FRIDAY, FEB. 19

Morning and afternoon events: "The Overture" and Liszt program, Music Appreciation Hour, WEAF and WJZ, 11 a. m.; Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor, WJZ, 3:15; "Light Opera Gems," CBS, 4; "Second Mrs. Tanqueray," Radio Guild, WJZ, 4:15.

Add guest appearances: Belle Baker, WJZ chain, 8; Marvyl Larson, coloratura soprano, "flour girl," on Pageant, CBS, 9; Mario Chamlee, tenor, with Leo Reisman, WEAF, 9:30.

Music: Two movements, Mozart's "G Minor Symphony," CBS, 11:15.

8-8:30—Nestle Orchestra—Belle Baker, soloist. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
8-9—Cities Service Hour. Jessica Dragonette; Cavaliers; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
8:30-9—"March of Time," news sketches; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—"Friendship Town." NBC — WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:30—Pillsbury Pageant. Marvyl Larson; "Street Singer"; Lanin Orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Leo Reisman's Orchestra. Mario Chamlee, tenor. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
9:30-10—Armour Program. Irvin S. Cobb, speaker. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—Paul Whiteman's Chieftains. NBC —WJZ transcontinental.
10-10:30—"Café Budapest." Gypsy music. CBS—WABC, Dixie, transcontinental.
10:30-11—RKO Theater of the Air. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20

The Syracuse Symphony Orchestra, Vladimir Shavitch, conductor, will broadcast a full-length concert over 60 or more stations of the Columbia network this afternoon at 2:30. The third and fourth acts of Verdi's "La Traviata," from Dumas's "La Dame aux Camelias," or "Camille," will be given by the Metropolitan Opera on the WEAF chain at 3:30.

Add new programs: the Sinclair "Wiener" or Viennese Minstrels on the WJZ chain at 9 o'clock.

WGY, Schenectady, celebrates its tenth year late tonight at 11:30 over the WEAF chain. Many of the "children," now network announcers and stars, will return for the reunion.

8-8:30—Civic Concerts Service Program. Soloist and orchestra. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:30-8:45—"The Hoosier Editor." CBS transcontinental.
8:30-9—"Dance With Countess D'Orsay." Soloist; orchestra. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
8:45-9—Vaughn DeLeath; piano duo. CBS transcontinental.
9-9:30—Arthur Pryor's Band. Revelers Quartet. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9-9:30—Wiener Minstrels. NBC—WJZ chain.
9:30-10—The First Nighter. "The Black Dragoon." NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9:45-10—Arthur Jarrett, songs. CBS transcontinental.
10-10:30—Columbia Public Affairs Institute. CBS transcontinental.
10:15-10:30—"Snoop and Peep." NBC—WJZ to WREN.
10:45-11—"Twenty Fingers of Harmony." Piano and organ. NBC—WJZ to WREN.

SUNDAY, FEB. 21

For today note: Kroll String Quartet in Library of Congress Musicale presenting some music of its own and Arnold Schoenberg, WJZ chain, 11:30 a. m.; Dr. Eduard Benes, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, CBS, 12:30; Wagner, Beethoven, a Boccherini concerto for violin, and John Alden Carpenter's "Song of Faith" for chorus and orchestra, composed for the George Washington Bicentennial, WJZ, 1:15; new Yardley program, with Beatrice Herford, monologist, London String Quartet, and Mischa Levitski, pianist, alternately, WJZ, 2; description of recent Chinese flood by Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, NBC and GBS, 2:30; radio début of Miss Myra Hess, pianist, playing Brahm's "Piano Concerto in D Minor" with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony, Bruno Walter, conducting, in a program including Mozart's "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik" and Strauss's "Till Eulenspiegel," CBS, 3:15; Claudia Muzio, Chicago Civic Opera soprano, WJZ, 3:30; Beniamino Gigli, tenor, WEAF, 5:30; radio début of Nathan Milstein, young Russian violinist, CBS, 6:30; National Council on Radio in Education talk, CBS, 7:45; last of internationnal broadcasts from Geneva, WEAF, 9; recital by Alexander Bargansky, cellist, and Leo Ornstein, pianist, WEAF, 10:15; dramatized stories of secret service operatives during the World War, under the direction of "K-7," a former United States Secret Service operative, WJZ, 10:45.

11:30-12:30—"Voice of St. Louis." Soloists; orchestra. CBS transcontinental.
11:30-12:30—Library of Congress Musicale. Kroll String Quartet. NBC—WJZ to WREN.
12:30-12:45—International Broadcast. CBS transcontinental.
1:15-2—NBC Symphonic Hour. Walter Damrosch, conductor. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
2-3:15—Yardley Program. Beatrice Herford, monologist; London String Quartet; Mischa Levitski, pianist. NBC—WJZ chain.
2:30-3—Talk, Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh. CBS and NBC transcontinental.
3:15-5—New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor. Myra Hess, pianist. CBS transcontinental.
3:30-4—Garden Party. Claudia Muzio, soprano. NBC—WJZ to KOIL.
5-5:30—"Real Folks" sketch. CBS to KFJF.
5:30-6—G. E. Circle. Beniamino Gigli, tenor. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
6:30-7—Columbia Concerts Program. Nathan Milstein, violinist. CBS to KVI.
7-7:15—The World's Business. Talk, Dr. Julius Klein. CBS transcontinental.
7:30-8—"The Three Bakers." Brad Browne; trio; orchestra. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
7:45-8:15—National Council on Radio in Education. CBS transcontinental.
8-9—Rubinoff's Orchestra. George Jessel. NBC—WEAF to WOW.
8:15-8:45—Fisk University Chorus. CBS transcontinental.
8:15-9:15—Collier's Hour. Talks; sketches; music. NBC—WJZ transcontinental.
9-9:15—International Broadcast from Geneva. NBC—WEAF chain.
9:15-9:45—American Album of Familiar Composers. Soloists; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:30-10—"Adventuring With Count von Luckner." CBS transcontinental.
9:30-10—Ann Leaf, organist. CBS—Dixie network.
9:45-10:15—Buick Revelers. Olga Albani; quartet; orchestra. NBC—WEAF transcontinental.
9:45-10:15—Kellogg Slumber Music. NBC —WJZ to WREN.

Voices From the Air Make Criminals Scurry

Wide World

NEW YORK BEATS COVER FOR CRIME

Left to Right—William Allen, Superintendent of Telegraph, and Edward P. Mulrooney, Commissioner of Police In New York, Watch Gerald Morris, Assistant of Telegraph, Testing 1000-Watt Sending Station at Police Headquarters. Mr. Morris Points to Loudspeaker in Roof of Car Which Can Be Heard Above Din of Traffic.

New York Police Cars With Radio Spread Wide Net for Criminals

Complaints Will Be Available to All Parts of the City to Officers in Fast Automobiles Almost Instantly

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—The New York City Police Department is marshaling the services of the radio to assist it in its campaign against crime. With the figures of its radio station at headquarters reaching into every one of more than 400 police automobiles which cruise about the city continually, day and night, the department will be able to have an officer on the scene of a crime within a few minutes after the report is turned in. This should speed up the pursuit of criminals and lessen the chances of their escape.

Two hundred automobiles have been equipped with radio receiving apparatus. Others will be ready within a few weeks. As the total area of the five boroughs is 308.95 square miles, there will be a radio-equipped car operating in practically every square mile of territory. When any car is ordered to go immediately to some point within its specified area of operation, it will have less than a mile to cover, traveling at the 30-mile-an-hour speed that is permitted to members of the department.

The territory is split up into divisions and precincts. Two coupes, each with two officers, and one sedan manned by members of the detective squad, operate in each precinct; one large, high-powered car with two policemen in the back operates in each division, which comprises five or six precincts.

In the dome of the headquarters building sits a dispatcher before a U-shaped desk on which is spread a map of the city showing streets and precincts. It is his duty to start the machinery moving which will notify the car that is cruising nearest the spot where the trouble occurred.

Bronze disks on the map represent the cars. Each car is numbered and the bronze disk bears the number of the car on both sides. On one side the number is inscribed in white; on the other side it is in black. On each side of the number there is a large dot. Some of the dots are red, some are black and others are white. The dots indicate the type of the car. Red dots indicate the large cars; black dots show detective cars and white dots the little patrol cars or coupés.

Perhaps a call comes in that police assistance is needed at some number on Lenox Avenue. The dispatcher glances at the map to see the number of a car that is operating in that precinct. Then he turns to the announcer and begins to send a message. "Car No. 190." Then follows the address at which the trouble has occurred.

The officer in the car hears a high pitched note, something like a squeal, which attracts his attention. Then follows the number of his car and he is immediately at attention. As soon as he hears the address, he turns his car in that direction, and while the rest of the message is coming over, he is already traveling rapidly toward the spot where his services are needed.

The dispatcher, having sent that car on a special piece of work, turns over the little bronze disk which represents it on the map so that the black figures are on the top. Disks with white figures uppermost represent cars which are not operating under special orders from headquarters.

To make sure that the equipment in any car does not go out of commission unexpectedly, a special call signal is sent out from headquarters on the hour and half hour. If any cruising car does not get the signal, its driver telephones in to headquarters and is directed where he may connect with a repair car.

When a car is dispatched to a particular address and no report is turned in within 15 minutes, another car is sent to its assistance, and in case the first car has picked up the chase and is following the criminals, to get additional information and descriptions from persons in the vicinity. This additional information is reported immediately to headquarters and thence transmitted to any part of the city or State where it may be useful.

About 40 other cities are using the radio to broadcast crime reports, but most of them are operating on a small scale, Mr. Rochester said. Among the largest installations, he mentioned those in Chicago, Detroit, and Los Angeles.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

H. R. Arger, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mrs. Clara M. Manzons, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Mary E. Burbeck, Westford, Mass.
C. J. Schulte, Detroit, Mich.
Bert Nelson, Indianapolis, Ind.
Mrs. Emma S. Knight, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Mrs. C. H. Carpenter, Watertown, Mass.
Mrs. S. B. Massey, Alexandria Bay, N. Y.
Mrs. E. Dart Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Miss Elizabeth Davis, Ossining, N. Y.
Walter Brown, Hamilton, Ohio.
Erik Bywally, Kvarnsveden, Sweden.
Mrs. Jean Kerner, Far Rockaway, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Celia Prouse, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:05 p. m.—Sam Bittell's Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy."
5:30 NBC, Dramatization.
5:45 WEEI organist, Del Castillo.
6:15 NBC, Nat Brandwynne's Orchestra.
6:30 Piano; news; announcements; United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:45 Mickie Alpert and his orchestra.
7:15 Arthur Crowley; Peters and Francis.
7:30 NBC, Alice Joy, contralto; orchestra.
7:45 Michael Ahern, baritone; violinist; organist.
8:00 NBC, Civic Concerts Service Program.
8:30 NBC, National Advisory Council on Radio in Education.
9:00 NBC, Arthur Pryor's Band.
9:30 NBC, Valspar Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 NBC, Walter Winchell; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Tenth anniversary De Molay Ball.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:15 p. m.—NBC, Henry L. Stevens Jr., National Commander American Legion; Mathew Woll, vice-president American Federation of Labor; Lee Bristol, president Association of National Advertisers; Carl Byoir, director United Campaign for Unemployment.
5:45 "Pied Piper of Radioland."
6:00 Studio announcements; news; United Boston Unemployment Relief Campaign.
6:15 "Prohibition," United States Senator Smith W. Brookhart.
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 "Just Willie."
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Sonata Recital.
7:30 "Gentlemen of the Press."
7:45 NBC, Hollywood Nights.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, D'Orsay Orchestra; soloists.
9:00 Massachusetts Department, American Legion, dinner; National Commander Henry L. Stevens Jr.
9:30 NBC, "First Nighter."
10:00 NBC, Russ Columbo and orchestra.
10:15 "Songs of the South."
10:30 NBC, "Clara, Lu and Em."
10:45 "Cactus Charlie," songs.
11:00 Announcements; sport reviews news.
11:15 Bradford Orchestra.
11:30 Egyptian Room Orchestra.
11:45 Bradford Orchestra.
12:00 Organ and soloist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:15 "Old Man Sunshine," songs and humor.
5:30 "Musical Mirror," string ensemble; Ralph Nylund.
5:45 Pheasant Orange Festival.
6:00 Time; news; weather.
6:15 "Variety Revue."
6:30 "Big Brother's" Debating Society.
6:45 The Saturday Nighters; orchestra.
7:00 CBS, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."
7:15 CBS, "Bing" Crosby; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey; orchestra.
8:00 Chicago Civic Opera Company present "Il Trovatore," Boston Opera House.
11:00 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:15 Studio announcements; news.
11:30 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
12:00 CBS, Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, Harold Stern's Orchestra.
1:00 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
1:30 CBS, Charles Boulanger's Orchestra

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Eddie Duchin's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, The Witching Hour; dramatization.
5:45 CBS, "Vivian Ruth."
6:00 CBS, Freddie Martin's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, Connie Boswell, songs.
6:59 Studio announcement; news.
7:15 Ray Stewartson's Orchestra.
7:30 Lighthouse and Coast Guard News.
7:45 Yankee String Ensemble; Orrin White, tenor.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Negro spirituals.
8:30 CBS, Hoosier Editor, Frederick Landis.
8:45 "Getting the News."
9:00 CBS, Carborundum Band; Indian Legend.
9:30 CBS, Novelty Orchestra; "Scrappy Lambert."
9:45 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
10:00 CBS, Columbia Public Affairs Institute; debate.
10:30 CBS, Nat Shilkret's Orchestra; baritone.
10:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
11:00 Time; news; weather.
11:15 CBS, Joe Solomon's Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Don Redman's Orchstra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-316m)

5:15 p. m.—Elliott Male Quartet.
5:30 Organ melodies.
5:45 Pine State Express program.
6:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:30 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:45 "Mirth Quakes," variety.
7:00 Orrin White, tenor.

FOR SUNDAY, FEB. 14

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

12:30 p. m.—Neapolitan Quartet.
12:45 Sam Curtis's Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO presentation.
1:30 Nellie Bostelcher, violinist.
1:45 NBC, American Singers; orchestra.
2:15 NBC, Pettis Orchestra; male trio.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, Dr. Cadman; choir; orchestra.
4:00 Choir.
4:30 NBC, Davey Tree Hour.
5:30 NBC, Geraldine Farrar.
6:30 NBC, Our American schools.
7:00 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
7:30 Garden talk; news flashes.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 Boston Sinfonietta.
9:30 New England Orchestra; soloists.
10:00 Marjorie Possell, violinist.
10:15 NBC, National Oratorio Society.
10:45 NBC, Sunday at Seth Parker's.
11:15 News; announcements.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

12:02 p. m.—Principato Hawaiians.
12:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
1:00 NBC, Talk.
1:15 NBC, Walter Damrosch Concert.
2:15 Massachusetts George Washington Bicentennial.
2:30 NBC, Kay Orchestra; soloist.
3:00 Unitarian Hour.
3:30 Richard Bonelli, baritone.
4:00 NBC, Cook's Travelogue.
4:15 Harry Michaels, pianist.
3:30 Rev Donald Gray Barnhouse.
5:00 NBC, National Vesper Service.
5:30 NBC, Kogen Orchestra; soloists.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
6:30 Westinghouse Watchman.
7:00 Orchestra; vocal trio; piano duo; tenor.
7:15 Adrian Redmond, baritone.
7:30 Three Bakers; orchestra.
8:00 Enna Jettick Melodies.
8:15 NBC, Collier's Hour; drama; music.
9:15 NBC, Stag Party; orchestra.
9:45 NBC, Kellogg Slumber Music.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:45 Massachusetts Industrial Commission.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15 Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

12:15 p. m.—"The Old Refrain."
12:30 National Ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Pastorale.
2:30 Shepard Dancepators; soloists.
3:30 Moment Musicale.
3:45 Studio programs.
5:00 Twilight Reveries.
5:30 The Vagabonds.
6:00 Song Recital with Edward Jardon.
6:15 Shilkret Novelties.
6:30 Pageant Orchestra; soloists.
7:00 Popular vocal and piano.
7:15 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, piano team.
7:30 CBS, Novelty orchestra; soloist.
7:45 CBS, The Sylvanians.
8:00 CBS, The Pennzoil Parade; orchestra; "The Kings Jesters"; soloists.
8:30 CBS, "The Metropolitans."
8:45 CBS, Angelo Patri.
9:00 "The Seiberling Singers."
9:15 Ranny Week's Troubadours.
9:30 CBS, Count Felix von Luckner.
10:00 Jimmy Greer's orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist.
11:00 Hockey report, Frank Ryan.
11:30 Studio announcements; news.
11:45 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
12:00 CBS, Eddie Duchin's orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—CBS, California Melodies.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

12:00 noon—CBS, string ensemble.
12:30 CBS, International broadcast, Geneva; Frederic William Wile.
12:45 CBS, Street Singer.
1:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour; chorus.
1:45 CBS, Deutsch Orchestra; soloist.
2:00 Swedish Congregational Churches.
2:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
3:00 CBS, Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Bruno Walter, conductor; Harold Bauer, pianist.
5:00 Yankee Network artists' recital; Russian art ensemble; soloists.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Revue.
6:30 CBS, Columbia concerts program; Jeanette Vreeland, soprano.
7:00 Tremont Temple Baptist Church.
8:30 Soloist and accordion.
8:45 Eddie Welch's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Fisk University chorus.
9:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
10:00 CBS, Kit Kat Band; soloists.
10:30 Time; news; weather.
10:45 CBS, Harmony Trio.
11:00 CBS, The Gauchos, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra; Spanish instrumentalists; tenor.
11:30 CBS, Evening melodies.

Monday's Features

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:15 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Sonata recital.
11:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:00 noon—NBC, Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—Studio and Musical; news.
3:00 p. m.—NBC, The Revolving Stage.
4:00 p. m.—News; studio programs.
4:15 p. m.—Massachusetts Federation of Music Clubs.
4:45 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Charles Geissler.

WBZ

7:00 a. m—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, "Quaker Man."
8:30 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
12:15 p. m.—NBC, Pat Barnes.
1:00 p. m.—NBC Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
1:45 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Records and news.
2:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Municipal Affairs.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
4:15 p. m.—Matinee Revue; string ensemble.
4:30 p. m.—CBS, Rhythm Kings.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
8:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:45 a. m.—CBS, Ben Alley, tenor; orchestra.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:00 p. m.—"Hello Europe," Fisk University Jubilee Singers; A Cappella Chorus.
6:30 p. m.—Organist, Francis J. Cronin.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

In Search of Hazlitt

The Collected Works of William Hazlitt, edited by P. P. Howe. Vols. 2 and 12. London: Dent. 15 guineas the set of 21 vols.

THE two latest volumes of the collected Hazlitt contain his New and Improved Grammar of the English Tongue—an example of talent truculently wasted—his Lectures on the English Philosophers and the papers of The Plain Speaker. To sit down and dig away at two such volumes is not the way to read Hazlitt. He is not at his best when he is dealing with abstract ideas unless they are the spur to personal discursiveness. The opening prospectus of the philosophical lectures has a resounding challenge to the materialist and sensationalist schools, but it quickly loses its personal note, and those who, like the present reviewer, are frail in philosophy, can hardly be expected to enjoy the course. Possibly if we had heard Hazlitt from the platform we might have been converted. The lectures, which were his first task when he set up in Milton's house in London after his marriage, were apparently a great success.

"A three hours' walk to dinner—and then to thinking." I often want, no doubt perversely, to cut out those last few words of Hazlitt's enthusiastic dream and to substitute "and then to talking." That is what he does best on paper. He knew himself that he carried his passsion for abstract ideas to excess and that he pursued ideas "too far into paradox and mysticism." To me, on rereading some of the papers in The Plain Speaker such titles as, "On Personal Character," "On Depth and Superficiality," were tediously treated. Particular character is his forte: on general character he is less remarkable. The essay, "On Respectable People," was to some degree amusing, but ideas of respectability have been modified since Hazlitt had one foot in the eighteenth century. The attack on Dr. Spurzheim's "Theories of Phrenology" was a curiosity, but Hazlitt took the quack very heavily. "The Dialogue of a Sentimentalist," in which he trounced utilitarianism, was sound Hazlitt, but that problem has pretty well settled itself now.

It was in "Hot and Cold" that I found the Hazlitt that I had been looking for. The essay is a characteristic blending of observation and commentary. He had been staying in Switzerland and had contrasted, as many have in that favored meeting ground of north and south, the northern love of cleanliness and the southern indifference to dirt. The passage in which he puts forward the theory that it is the coldness of the northern blood which leads us to put an ordered distance between ourselves and things, and the geniality of the southerner which makes them indifferent to contact, is developed with all his ingenuity, discursiveness and vivid illustration. Hazlitt liked anyone's facts and quarreled chiefly with the theories that other people spun out of them; he preferred his own. And the Milanese Lady who did not scrub her pots was as entertaining to him as the Swiss wench who scoured the heart out of them for the sheer love of scouring.

One turns inevitably again, in the pursuit of this personal and zestful Hazlitt, to the "Conversations of Authors," which contains that superb account of the celebrated Thursday evenings at Charles Lamb's. And later on we come upon the dramatic sentence which holds the key to Hazlitt's quarrel with his time:

"Those days are over! An event, the name of which I wish never to mention, broke up our party like a bombshell thrown into the room. . . ."

That event was Waterloo. England was rejoicing, and Hazlitt scowled with rage at the Duke, reaction and "the night" that "overspread Europe which saw no dawn." To all but Mr. Howe, the scholarly editor of this edition, and the Compleat Hazlittian, those controversial writings which sprang from his Napoleonic obsession are the least readable today. The monumental "Life of Napoleon" may be an exception on account of its fine survey of the causes of the Revolution, but in the main Hazlitt's quarrel with the ideas of his contemporaries has made poorer literature than his zest for living.

V. S. PRITCHETT.

Innocents in Maine

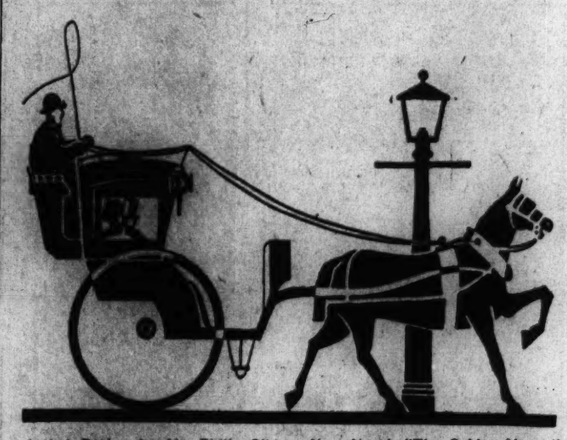
Mary's Neck, by Booth Tarkington. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday Doran. $2.

MR TARKINGTON is not writing entirely for the sake of furnishing amusement when he relates the experiences of a midwestern family at a Maine summer resort. He means what he says when he indicates the contrast between post-Volstead parental advice and parental conduct of the same era. He is not joking when he depicts gossip, curiosity and snobbery. But his tone is jocular and his manner of handling his subject is one of comedy, carried at times to the point of farce. It is more like "Penrod," "Seventeen," or "Claire Ambler" than like his novels of "The Magnificent Ambersons" period or his wistful and almost flawless "Alice Adams." "Mary's Neck" supplies amusement; sheer, gleeful enjoyment. It also edifies.

The story is told through the mouth of Mr. Massey, president of the Light & Power Company of Logansville, Ill. The Massey family—father, mother and two charming daughters—had taken a cottage at an exclusive resort on the Maine coast called Mary's Neck. For a long time the Masseys had the curious experience of being invisible. They were there, in a spacious house, with a full quota of fashionable clothes and cars, they moved about and talked with one another, they saw and heard their neighbors perfectly, but to all intents and purposes they were invisible to the rest of the community.

In time the Masseys learned that they had made some mistakes. They had come too early, were living in a rented rather than an owned cottage, and had used the wrong end of the beach. After a time they were introduced to the leading family of Mary's Neck. As soon as they had made friends with the Bullfinch clique they found that another family was the leading family, only to learn a little later that still another family claimed that distinction, and having gone the gamut of these groups, to learn that after all the only people really supposed to be worth knowing were the Bullfinches.

Antique-collecting, country clubs, the ways of the natives, of art colonies and of visiting prima donnas furnish hilarious chapters. It is a farce in which everybody gets hit by the slapsticks, and therefore each one cares the less. The Masseys are a likable family. The neighbors seem considerably like the rest of us. As for the natives, it is only their superficial aspects that are apparent—and unattractive—to the Masseys, and nowhere is it said that even the matchless Mr. Sweetmus, who tended Mr. Massey's "gaddin," did not do his work satisfactorily, except when there was someone within the reach of his voice. Mr. Massey, the midwestern business man, is among Mr. Tarkington's most successful creations.



Jacket Design for Mr. Philip Gibbs's New Novel, "The Golden Years," to Be Published Feb. 18 by Doubleday Doran.

Last of the Giants

Goethe: Man and Poet, by H. W. Nevinson. London: Nisbet. 10s. 6d. net. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.75.

MR. NEVINSON is perhaps better suited than any other European to write a book about Goethe. He is a man of the same kind as the hero to whom he pays his magnificent tribute. Over 50 years since, he was a student at Jena University, under an old professor who had seen Goethe tending the roses in his garden at Weimar. Mr. Nevinson knows, by participation, the secret of the heroic nature, the nature that must be up and doing, content only when it has put precept into practice—and even then not content, but going on to wiser and wider precept arising out of that further experience. Mr. Nevinson is a passionate lover of human life, and of literature because it is a part—and a very vigorous part—of human life. He has fought for his faith in human dignity and in the spark that kindles even in the murkiest of mortals. No man could do more than that—not even Goethe!

Such are Mr. Nevinson's qualifications to write about this last of the giants who took all knowledge for their province; those superb generalizers who from the days of Thales right up to the end of the eighteenth century summed up the knowledge of their contemporary worlds. It is perhaps impossible now. The storehouse has grown too vast. Pythagoras, Dante, Leonardo and Goethe united could hardly master the myriad ramifications and technical developments of latter-day human knowledge.

Such an individual, however, could still profit from the rule by which Goethe guided his own mighty pilgrimage. "Away with the transitory," he said, "whatever may have happened, we are here to render ourselves immortal!" Following that creed, one can never be confused by multiplicity, or depressed into inaction by a sense of one's insignificance in a world so full of expert and detailed knowledge. That is our danger nowadays, and the greatest value that we can get out of Goethe and the example of his career is this one, so rightly emphasized by Mr. Nevinson. That emphasis is not conscious. It is due to the affinity between the author and his subject. He too has lived in that way because it was his nature to do so, and that is why, like Goethe, he remains young and rich with enthusiasm. "Whom the gods love . . ."

The rules of the wise life are few enough, and Goethe stuck to them for 83 years. This consistency of purpose—it was an instinct as much as a purpose—is too often overlooked by the critics who have so readily accused Goethe of incoherence, of having too many irons in the fire, of going from one thing to another and leaving them all sketchy and unfinished. Granted that such criticisms are in some degree warranted—and even Mr. Nevinson concedes that—we have to realize that these weaknesses are only a negative manifestation of Goethe's fundamental unity and sanity. In everything that he undertook he was impelled by the vision of a universal wholeness, that "harmony of the spheres" which our mortal ears catch only imperfectly. This restriction Goethe tried valiantly to overcome by listening here, there and everywhere in order to put together his impressions while they were still ringing in his thought. "Quick! Quick!" he cried, "Let me seek the many million tones, from poetry, science, the street, the forest, the hearts of women, and let me piece them together speedily so that I may catch the harmony of which they are the several parts." That was the cause of his diffusion of interests. He was not fickle, nor of short-lived enthusiasm. He never dropped anything because he was tired of it, but only because he wanted to understand it by reference to something else.

That he recognized his danger is proved by the trend of his career from the romanticism of his youth to the classicism of his maturity. He always emphasized the necessity of law and form in human life; but at the same time his expansive and bond-bursting genius was vindicated by the results of its own exuberance.

RICHARD CHURCH.

A Born Archaeologist

Seventy Years in Archæology, by Flinders Petrie. London: Sampson Low. 18s. net. New York: Holt. $4.

"BEING left to my own devices," says Sir Flinders Petrie in the opening chapter. "I ransacked the store shops of Woolwich for coins, thus beginning archæology when still accompanied by my nurse, at eight, and triumphing in finding an Allectus." Listening, at the same age, to a description of the unearthing of a Roman villa, he was "horrified at the rough shovelling out of the contents, and protested that the earth ought to be pared away inch by inch, to see all that there was in it and how it lay."

So it was in later years. Everywhere in this book are evidences of meticulous care and varied technical knowledge brought to bear on the business of archæology (which Petrie, it must be remembered, first undertook at a time when little was known of fact methods), whether it was a question of measuring or excavating proper or of saving mummies and skeletons or stone surfaces and pottery from decay. An archæologist who would follow Petrie must be surveyor, chemist, geologist and master of other trades outside his subject proper. Moreover, though the big things were being brought to light by Schliemann and Layard at the time when Petrie started in Egypt, no one had yet turned his attention to the small things upon which so much depends. It was left to Petrie to elaborate processes of excavation other than Schliemann's gunpowder.

Archæology as pursued by Petrie was no leisured affair. When not actually in the field he was busy preparing or delivering lectures, writing up the results of excavation or composing a book on ancient Egypt, and even in studying British archæology. The enthusiasm which took Petrie, in quest of an ancient sarcophagus, head foremost into a hole from which he had to be dragged out by the heels, permeates the narrative. Often disabled, at times in straits for money to finance his enterprises, continually checked by difficulties with local authorities and exasperated by museums, his energy never flagged.

The results were tremendous. The first great step was the discovery of the Greek Naucratis. "At the door of the house stood two mounting blocks and, on turning one of these round, I beheld a decree of the people of Naucratis, which left no doubt as to the place we were in." At Amarna he uncovered the city of Akhnaton, at Thebes a triumphal stele of the Pharaoh of the Exodus naming the Israelites, and at these and a score of other sites the evidence on which our knowledge of ancient Egypt is based. From an Egyptian basis he was able, as long ago as 1891, to indicate an outline for the character and chronology of the Mycenean civilization which agreed surprisingly with the results of the subsequent investigations into that subject.

The author tells us that "this book is not a personal record, except as regards work." In Petrie's case this implies a narrative from which a picture of the man stands vividly forth, for it is clear that for such a man his work is his life.

The narrative loses nothing through being composed in retrospect, for it is clear, as the author says, that "many matters have stuck in the mind as vividly as the first day." Years cannot damp such enthusiasm. It is now directed toward Palestine, "Egypt over the border," where Sir Flinders says, "the opportunity for discovery is wider than ever before. A great capital of the Bronze Age lies before us."

Ruskin and the Alexanders

John Ruskin's Letters to Francesca and Memoirs of the Alexanders, by Lucia Gray Swett. Boston: Lothrop, Lee and Shepard Company. $3.

THE title of this volume is ambiguous, for the Memoirs of the Alexander family are not by Ruskin; and this ambiguity is characteristic of the book, which is neither a collection of letters to and from Ruskin nor a biography of Francesca Alexander, but a mixture of both. More expert craftsmanship would have made from such rich material a better book. Yet perhaps a work of more finished literary art might have lacked something of the naïf charm of this compilation. For compilation it is, and undoubtedly it is charming in an old-fashioned way appropriate to the subject.

Francis Alexander was an American artist of the first half of the nineteenth century who settled in Italy. His wife possessed and his daughter inherited Mr. Alexander's love of the land which a great English poet has called "the Paradise of Exiles"; and unlike Shelley and many other English and American people who have made Italy their adopted country, Francesca Alexander came as close as any foreigner can come to the intimacies of Italian life. She and her mother, after the father's passing, spent part of each year in a tiny hamlet high up among the Apennines above Pistoia; and they were often at Bassano in the Veneto or at Venice or on Lake Como or at Florence. These were the years of the making of Italy. The ladies met Garibaldi and sympathized with Venezia when that province was still under the domination of Austria. In the later years they looked back to the "unspoiled" Italy of former times, just as every lover of that land has done before or since. For Italy changes but the charm remains.

In the eighteen-eighties John Ruskin came to Italy in search of health and happiness after the bitter bereavements through which he had passed. He was quickly won by the artistic talent of Francesca Alexander and an intimate friendship sprang up between the young artist and the illustrious art critic. For some seven years many letters passed between them; and this is the correspondence which forms the first part of the book. Ruskin's letters reveal an excessive sensibility, to which Francesca responds with tactful affection. The tone and manner are pleasantly old-fashioned; and the artistic tastes are old-fashioned too. It seems likely that Ruskin overrated the importance of Francesca's talent; but of this the reviewer cannot speak with confidence, for he is not acquainted with Miss Alexander's work and must form his judgment solely from the obviously not very satisfactory reproductions in the present volume.

Francesca's charm of personality is revealed in her own letters and also in those which came from Brantwood. To her Ruskin even confided some of his memories of Rose La Touche; and to these recollections Francesca responds with touching sympathy and gentleness. Not much that is new is revealed of Ruskin's life or character, but fresh and fuller light is thrown upon these his latest active years. The book would have gained from judicious pruning and, as we have said, more careful arrangement; and it is a pity that the proof reading of Italian words was not more painstakingly accomplished. One shudders at "Schiaomi" for "Schiavoni" (on page 62) and there are other things almost as bad.

S. C. C.

The Apotheosis of Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, A New Portrait, by Emanuel Hertz, with an Introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler. New York; Liveright. Two volumes $10.

MR. HERTZ, a lawyer whose inordinate regard for his subject is perhaps his chief qualification as a biographer, presents us with two bulky volumes, one of which contains "a selection from more than 3500 letters, documents," etc. Of these, about 1000, we are told, "have never appeared in print anywhere until released by me."

No one can deny Mr. Hertz's industry, but the value of many of these items is, to say the least, extremely dubious. Often they consist of a single sentence, or at most a paragraph, inserted into a speech printed many times and well known for years. Some of these have been omitted from other collections for the simple reason that it is doubtful if Lincoln ever said or wrote them.

There are also many "documents" which must be classed as mere anecdotes, for which no authority is given, and which, even if true, so far as the narrative is concerned, probably contain but paraphrases of the words Lincoln actually used.

Nevertheless, this second volume is far more important than the first. For in that, Mr. Hertz has abandoned the canons and criteria of modern biographical writing and gone back to "the age of eulogy" for his inspiration. He has written no "Life," but rather a series of chapters dealing with certain aspects of Lincoln's career, and in these we find "the apotheosis of Lincoln."

For not even Ludwig has committed such errors as this latest "portrait painter." In the chapter with the startling title "Lincoln in Excelsis," Mr. Hertz compares Moses on Sinai with Lincoln at Gettysburg, and declares the Decalogue and the Gettysburg Address to be "so near alike that they have been grouped in importance to the race as almost one," and avers that the latter is "a rule of life and principle of government by which we can live another 4000 years."

Had the author limited his labors to editing the items in the second volume, supplying copious notes and authenticating his every extract, he might have produced a single volume of significance.

F. H. A.

Helps to the Study of the Bible, second edition (New York: Oxford University Press, $3) contains in its first third information about the Bible and connected subjects for the help of students. It furnishes such information connected with the Bible as is known, or ought to be, by all careful students. Then comes a dictionary of proper names, a brief subject index, and a short concordance. The last third of the book is occupied by plates containing illustrations connected with the Bible. As a whole, this book is informative, interesting and helpful.

The Dusk of an Empire

The Birth of the German Republic, by Artur Rosenberg. London and New York: Oxford University Press. 15s. net

IN GERMANY today, amid the blare of bugles sounding the National-Socialist reveille, there are still to be heard, faintly, the muffled tones of partisan recrimination over Germany's collapse in the war. The most persistent theme—and the most popular—is the so-called "stab-in-the-back" (Dolchstoss) theory, according to which the German army was robbed of certain victory in the field by the machinations of Socialists and suchlike "enemies of the Fatherland," which brought about an unworthy surrender on the part of the civil population at home.

As a conscientious historian Dr. Rosenberg felt himself in duty bound to give the lie to any such fantastic illusion. He was a member of the Reichstag Committee of Inquiry on this matter and therefore had opportunity to know the facts. His book was published in Germany some three years ago. It cannot be said that his fellow countrymen have paid much heed to what is an immensely valuable but unexciting piece of work. But it was well worth while bringing out this English translation by Mr. Ian F. D. Morrow.

Dr. Rosenberg's contention, briefly, is that Germany's downfall was inevitable and inherent in the structure of the Empire, that, although much of the timber employed was of excellent quality, the framework itself was so brittle and so precariously poised that it could not long remain standing after it had passed out of the architect's hands.

Bismarck's object was a conservative state, strong enough at home to withstand the danger of revolutionary socialism which he discerned on the horizon, and imposing respect abroad, in the perilous international situation of the seventies, through the powerful army of Prussia. He saw that it would be necessary to conjugate two elements of the nation which were, in the nature of things, hostile to each other, namely that military aristocracy which was Prussia's peculiar pride and the vast indeterminate middle class that had been—and was being—thrown up in the process of the development of capitalism.

He had the example of 1848 before him and he was probably right in concluding that by itself the bourgeoisie was incapable of welding into an organic whole the various elements present in the German people. His system, however, which consisted in superimposing the imperial power, to be exercised by either Chancellor or Kaiser, upon the conflicting classes and forces, was doomed to failure. The complex of agrarian, military, dynastic, bureaucratic and high ecclesiastical elements proved fatal to the development of a progressive middle class capable of independent action and of adaptation to twentieth century economic conditions. With a German bourgeoisie almost as invertebrate as that which perished with the aristocracy in the Russian Revolution, no wonder the nation is still expiating Bismarck's major error.

It was left to General Ludendorff himself, the real dictator of Germany malgré lui from 1916-1918, when he saw in September, 1918, that the war, from a military point of view, was lost, to force parliamentary régime on the country. As Dr. Rosenberg drily observes, there could be no more significant indication of the country's political immaturity.

W. HORSFALL CARTER.

Thank-Offerings

Votive Tablets, by Edmund Blunden. London: Cobden-Sanderson. 10s. 6d. net.

WHEN some happy event occurred, the Romans engaged an artist to depict it on a tablet, and hung the tablet up in a temple as a thank-offering to the gods. To Mr. Blunden almost every book he comes across is similarly welcome; and he signalizes his gratitude by hanging up a tablet in the Times Literary Supplement, thus enabling a myriad of others to share in the delight of his discovery. He now reprints some of those essays, and gives a yet wider circle the opportunity of gaining this happiness.

This is indeed the best thing about Mr. Blunden. He is a scholar without pedantry, and reads because he likes. A book is to him not so many ounces of printed matter, but a fragment of humanity; and he regards reading as conversing with congenial companions. After such a conversation, he re-puts it to us in "the pleasant style that hath done honor to him"; sometimes at full length, sometimes in a short and pregnant fashion. Thus in this book he gives us quite a long account of Charles Churchill, the author of the "Rosciad"; and another of Cobbett's "Rural Rides"; but he also very now and then sums up an author in a sentence, as when he says, "The secret of Hood is his kindness for what might be disregarded"—a phase showing keen insight and power of sympathy.

Mr. Blunden is catholic in his tastes. He can appreciate Skelton, the vigorous enemy of Wolsey, and the perhaps over-vigorous chronicler of the "Turning of Eleanor Rumming"; and he has a word of praise even for that insignificant Poet Laureate William Whitehead. He can read the prose of Nicholas Breton and the poetry of Colley Cibber. But his special domain is the period from 1780 to 1830—the era of Johnson, Gibbon, Wordsworth, Shelley, Keats and Charles Lamb. In this period he knows the minor lights as few know them; and his essays on Henry Mackenzie, the friends of Keats, Leigh Hunt and Hartley Coleridge are perhaps the best part of his book. I should venture to disagree with some of his judgments; but that is all to the good. Mr. Blunden approaches all literature in a receptive mood, and recounts its effect on him. He makes no attempt to impose his own opinions on us. All he says is, "Do not fail to notice this," or "Be sure to remember that."

The book is full of unobtrusive learning, of little touches which show how much Mr. Blunden has read and how well he remembers it. I could give several examples, but I will content myself with one. Everybody will remember Boswell's story of the little girl who asked Dr. Johnson why he made such strange gestures, and received the answer, "Bad habit; do you, my dear, take care to guard against bad habits." Boswell says the child was a niece of Christopher Smart; but Mr Blunden shows it was Smart's youngest daughter, and gives a very charming account of the lady's life and work. To find a mistake in Boswell is almost a passport to literary immortality.

I have found one or two slips even in Mr Blunden. He calls Eliza Westbrook, Shelley's sister-in-law, "Westwood." As that is the worst mistake he makes, it will be seen how accurate he is

E. E. KELLETT.

The Southwest Scene, an Anthology of Regional Verse, edited by B. A. Botkin (Oklahoma City; The Economy Company. $1) offers poems in praise of the southwest corner of the United States, culled from modern magazine and newspaper contributions. Mr. Botkin points out in his preface that the scene is not necessarily confined to scenery but includes figures in the landscape. There are familiar names—Mary Austin, John Gould Fletcher, Witter Bynner, Lynn Riggs and Kenneth C. Kaufman, whose "Blanket Flowers" first appeared in The Christian Science Monitor. There are minor poets, born and bred in the land of deserts, mesas and Indians. As poetry, the contents are uneven. As a vivid splash of local color the book has interest. A glossary explains the wild-western phraseology to the tenderfoot; analytical notes interpret the poetic messages, and biographical notes help to place each contributory poet. All this in a slim, brown volume of special, if limited, appeal.

The Card Guides, compiled by H. S. Botkin (London: Elkin, Mathews & Marot. 3s. 6s. net) is a novel and reliable guide to Continental cities, in the form of a pocketbook. This is filled with cards, on each of which are full particulars of some place of interest. The aim is to avoid carrying a guidebook; one need only take out the few cards dealing with the places it is intended to visit. The first issue covers Florence, Milan, Naples, Rome and Venice.

Today and Plato

Plato and His Dialogues, by G. Lowes Dickinson. London: George Allen and Unwin Ltd. 6s. New York: Norton. $2.

PLATO and his pupil Aristotle have a great deal that is valuable to say about the questions that perplex mankind today, for the conditions in which they wrote strikingly resemble those of this moment.

Mr. Dickinson's book is therefore very welcome. It is light and interesting in tone, and expresses, in Jowett's, admirable translation, Plato's attitude to the principal questions he discussed. In an excellent introductory chapter Mr. Dickinson sketches in the political and social background of Plato's day, and thereafter writes a straightforward exposition, plentifully illustrated with well-chosen quotations.

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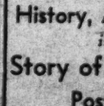

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Art News and Comment—Theatrical News

Paintings of Gaucho Life

By E. C. SHERBURNE

NEW YORK

A RECONSTRUCTION of Gaucho life in Argentina from 1850 to 1870 is to be seen in the exhibition of paintings by Cesáreo Bernaldo de Quirós, continuing until April 15 at the galleries of the Hispanic Society of America, at Broadway and 156th Street, New York City. Señor de Quirós for five years, from 1922 onward, devoted his art to picturing the characters and manners of the people of long ago in the province where he was born, Entre Ríos. Here as a boy he saw many traces of the primitive Gaucho tradition, lingering after the introduction of modern methods of farming and cattle raising.

After studying art in Buenos Aires, where he won the Prix de Rome, he completed his preparation as a professional painter in Europe. The Spanish masters, particularly Goya and Scrolla, impressed him deeply and reflections of their influence may be noted in the strong color and brilliant sunniness of his pictures now on view. He wearied of the studio cant of the European ateliers and grew impatient of the limitations of fashionable portraiture as the one sure means of livelihood to which an arriving artist may look forward. Turning, we fancy, in mild disgust from the standardization and tameness of urban civilization, he resolved to give lasting pictorialization to the fast vanishing life of the Gauchos of the old gypsy marauding days.

"Machines"

Upon entering the galleries one is struck first by the blazing lighting and hot color of these paintings as a group, and by the great size of some of them—10 by 12 feet are some of these pictures—veritable "machines," as the French call such tableaux. The painter has marked dramatic instinct, as is to be noticed in his way of arranging a scene as if it were an episode in a drama. Such a painting as "Lances and Guitars" irresistibly reminds one of Belasco's staging of "The Girl of the Golden West," for here we have a group of free-ranging horsemen gathered before a rude village store, looking for all the world like Forty-niners, who had varied their costumes with Moorish shawls and robes.

More than a page of the encyclopedia does such a picture tell of the mixed Spanish and Indian ancestry of these people, with the Indian strain gradually returning to dominance as these herdsmen and freebooters moved their cattle deeper into the pampas before the spreading Caucasian tide of modern Argentina. Life size, or larger, are these dozen figures, tall and powerful bearded men, hearty and vital of aspect, grouped about a minstrel who is holding his guitar as during the pause in a song. Golden lighting, again recalling a stage scene, lambently picks out the figures sculpturally, with the aid of strong cast shadows.

There is scarcely one of these pictures without its horses, guitars and dogs, three inevitable accompaniments, necessities, one might say, of the life of these people. Only a hen and a few bundles of cooking utensils and clothing were needed to complete a family's domestic possessions. This is set forth in the painting entitled, "Let Us Go On!" with its men and women about to mount, and move westward. The settlements have crept too near for them to breathe freely. Dramatic, too, is the sky in this picture, with contending light and dark forms overhead and the band of peaceful white on the horizon

The Romantic Side

Cooler in tonality are some of the paintings, representing the more romantic side of life in the open. Such a picture is "The Couple and the Watermelon Vendor," with the standing pair in fiesta regalia, with best kerchiefs, fan, guitar, embroidered and silver-decked girdles, all complete, and the festive light of anticipated pleasures on their faces as pass the fruit seller crouched on the ground in the shadow. Behind them is their proud-stalking black stallion, his holiday harness on and his mane clipped into rosettes. Ahead trots the dog. In the distance gallants and señoritas are ready for the ritual of their gayeties. The sky is luminous with upstreaming cloud plumes of white and gold.

Romantic, too, are the implications of "The Sparrow Hawk," with its Don Juan of the pampas. Even the eyes of his horse are furtive and mischievous. Coyly pleased is the peasant girl, pausing in her labors at the splash churn. In "The Justice of the Peace," there is almost a hint of the Gainsborough landscape style, possibly because of a color scheme cooler than that of the majority of these pictures.

"Prickly Pears and Wasps' Nest" makes one think of Besnard's paintings made in India, so large in values, and so intense in local coloring, is this decorative picture of a hardy Gaucho boy. He was a good subject, like the useful elderly gentleman who appears as model in several of the group pictures in one guise or another. The character of some of the other paintings may be indicated by quoting their titles: "The Scouts," "The Departure," "Cakes at the Races," "The Master," "The Minstrel and the Herdsmen," "The Red Lancer," "The Lassoer," "The Keeper of the Harness." Like the opening of a door into a strange but self-explaining world is a visit to this exhibition.

Scandinavian and Finnish Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Fitchburg, Mass.

THE current exhibition of Scandinavian and Finnish arts and crafts at the Fitchburg Art Center has proved of keenest interest to a city whose population contains a large per cent of Scandinavian and Finnish people. Several lectures have been given to help interpret to the public a field with which it is, in general, rather unfamiliar. It is only fairly recently that we on this side of the ocean have discovered how rewarding a study of the art of these northern countries can be.

With the lack of means at the command of the art association, the director has aimed to present a modest showing of certain aspects of the art and craft of these countries, and through the kindness and coöperation of both individuals and institutions has been able to bring together a varied exhibition. Inasmuch as most of the significant painting and sculpture of Finland remains in that country, it seemed wiser to put at the disposal of visitors as much reproductive and descriptive material as possible to supplement the collection of Finnish Decorative Arts on display in the galleries.

Four outstanding Swedish artists are represented in the exhibition. Of Carl Larson's work a drawing and two etchings are shown. He is perhaps best known through his charming illustrative work, though the monumental frescoes of the National Museum at Stockholm are his greatest contribution to the art of the turn of the century. A fine painting of "Wild Geese" is typical of the nature-loving Bruno Liljefors, who paints the inhabitants of field, forest, and marsh with keenest accuracy and yet, due to his unfailing sense of beauty, never becomes dry. A group of etchings by Anders Zorn includes "The Omnibus" and "Portrait of Ernest Renan." The internationally renowned sculptor, Carl Milles, is represented by Diana, a small bronze on a simple marble base chosen for its relation to the figure. Her large, scarcely sunken eyes suggest a faun—she is, indeed, the untamed goddess of the chase. A charming milkmaid, in bronze, is the work of his sister, Ruth Milles. There is also a water color by Arosenius, a little known painter of vivid and often rather morbid imagination, who worked chiefly in the first two decades of this century. Two wood blocks by Paul Rytter and a series of fine sea etchings by Soderberg reveal two very different aspects of current print making.

Of particular interest are a series of wall hangings which include two painted linen pieces (originally one) depicting, in an upper zone, the Three Kings on horseback, then presenting their gifts, and the Nativity, and in a lower zone the Wise and Foolish Virgins—the latter with curly black wicks in their lamps, the former with long, exuberant flames. All wear contemporary costume that is very like that found on glass of the Stiegel period. It is a fine sense of design rather than the delightful quaintness that makes these Swedish hangings, created for use during the Christmas season, worthy of our study today.

Three Norwegian tapestries, acquired a few years ago by the Worcester Museum, have many similar qualities. The Three Kings and their arrival at the Manger are disposed in four separate oblongs set inside a geometrical border. The same subject is less clearly arranged within an oval surrounded by a rectangular body in a tapestry in the Oslo Museum. The Wise and Foolish Virgins tapestry is very like two in the same museum. The third represents the Feast of Herod—Salome clad from neck to toe—a high ruff, a thick blouse, and a voluminous woolen skirt. Her expression, quite that of the traditional governess, is forbidding to say the least. One thinks at once, when contemplating these tapestries, of playing-card figures. Herod is assuredly the king of clubs; the knave of hearts and all the rest can be picked out.

An ancient type of weaving is the long knotted Finnish ryijy (rug). The similarity of this technique to the Oriental, and the relation to the Smyrna knot, has been the subject of much deep study. This ryijy weaving, in any case, has been for many years a national art of Finland, whence it is said, many ryijyä were sent to Gustavus Vasa, who greatly admired them—perhaps they were used to brighten the walls of the great castle of Vadstena. Making a ryijy has ben a part of the life of every young Finnish girl. Often they were used on the floor for the marriage ceremony, and then returned to a position of honor on the wall. Today we find old designs that have been handed from generation to generation alongside of modern designs of the first order—and the two are amazingly alike! Ryijy weavers seem to have accepted the characteristics of their medium and used them to advantage, not suffering from the realism which turned so many embroideries of the past century into Saharas of wasted stitches.

"Prickly Pears and Wasps' Nest," by Mr. Cesáreo Bernaldo de Quirós.

French Art

An Account of French Painting. by Clive Bell. London: Chatto & Windus. 7s. 6d. New York: Harcourt Brace. $2.75.
French Painting. by R. H. Wilenski. London: Medici Society. 30s. Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. $7.50.

WHILE many admirable books have been written about individual French artists or periods of French art, there are remarkably few single volumes dealing with French art as a whole, from its origins to the present day. Neither Mr. Clive Bell nor Mr. Wilenski claims to have written an exhaustive history of French painting, but both have written books surveying the historical sequence of French painters, and these books can be read with enjoyment and profit, after making due allowance for the personal taste of their respective authors.

Essentially an essayist, Mr. Bell is more concise in his treatment of his theme and prefers philosophical generalities to particular analysis. With all his enthusiasm for French art, he finds the French Primitives to be "second-rate" and considers the later nineteenth century to be the "great period" of French art. "The most French thing about French art is its humanity," he says, and he sums up the characteristics of French painting through the ages as follows: "Realism that never quite touches earth, humanity that just steers clear of sentimentality, a sense of the pleasantness of life, taste, elegance, a love of objects for their own sake and the art of rendering them truly but not literally."

David is the exception to this general tendency; Watteau dominates his own age, but Chardin is "one of the great painters of all time," and the national school culminates in Géricault, Delacroix, Courbet, Manet, Renoir, Degas, Cézanne and Seurat—that may be said to summarize the argument which Mr. Bell expounds with eloquence and enthusiasm.

Mr. Wilenski approaches his subject with more deliberation, and his wider survey, if less ecstatic, is more that of a student and scholar. He believes that it is valuable to study the art of the past, primarily because it helps to understand and appreciate the original paintings of our own day. In his opening pages he compels his reader to perceive the relation between the thirteenth-century glass paintings in Chartres Cathedral and the present-day paintings of M. Henri Matisse. Mr. Wilenski agrees with Mr. Bell in attaching high importance to the "Pieta" of the Master of Avignon among the French Primitives, but he is much more generous in his appreciation of David.

He shows clearly how French painters have derived sustenance from the art of other lands, and particularly from "the architectural genius of the Italians" and the "popular genre tendencies of the Low Countries." French artists "have drawn on these foreign elements for the pageant and decorative painting which their civilization has repeatedly encouraged." Because of France's power of absorbing foreign art and artists, he feels justified in including the Dutchman Van Gogh and the Spaniard Picasso in this survey of French painting.

Mr. Wilenski is thorough, and a virtue of his book is the pains he takes to state the whereabouts of and give all available information about every picture he mentions. He does not pretend to be exhaustive or to conceal his own preferences. A champion of "modernism," he is inclined to be unduly severe, perhaps, about any painter he considers to be "sentimental." It is something of a shock to find painters of the eminence of Jean François Millet and Puvis de Chavannes relegated to a few lines in a footnote, but while now and again we feel that he loses his sense of proportion, his book remains the best and most thorough survey of French painting that has yet appeared in the English language. The value of the text is materially enhanced by the excellence of the illustrations, which include 12 plates in color and 228 in monochrome.

F. R.

Recent Films

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

RATHER too thickly plotty is "Emma," Miss Marie Dressler's latest Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer film. It has the air of being a studio conference elaboration on the writing of Miss Frances Marion, who is credited with the story. Her "Min and Bill" has a simplicity and honesty of structure that "Emma" lacks. The well-worn device of a performing captive airplane is dragged in for a laugh sequence, and another is the old slap-stick incident of the broken valise that sheds embarrassing articles in public places. In "Min and Bill" things happened largely because people were the way they were; that is, characterization was the basis for the action. In "Emma" extraneous and fortuitous happenings are used as motives for tragic happenings.

The Saving Miss Dressler

That Miss Dressler can often make such synthetic entertainment lifelike in fun and pathos is a tribute to her warm and enveloping personality and her resourceful acting. The story concerns a faithful housekeeper who brings up a group of motherless children, all but one of whom is incredibly disagreeable and heartless for reasons of the plot. Although Emma inherits their father's wealth she turns it over to them after they fail to have her imprisoned on charges of causing their father's passing. We last see her in a new position, proxy mother to another group of small children. Few opportunities fail to the supporting players, but Mr. Jean Hersholt makes something of his part of the inventor who married his housekeeper. Mr. Richard Cromwell, Miss Myrna Loy, Miss Leila Bennett, Miss Barbara Kent and Mr. John Miljan are in the cast. Mr. Clarence Brown does a workmanlike job with material of no marked character. Miss Dressler's effects are made because of what she is rather than for what she is given to do. At once touching and comic are her facial expressions of bewilderment and satisfaction when she is turning the inventor's proposal of marriage over in her thoughts. When she sits at the piano playing and singing part of an old-time sentimental song she has a moment as fine as her final look of benediction at the girl in "Min and Bill" whom she has saved from a life of sordidness.

"The Silent Witness"

Mr. Lionel Atwill appears in the same part in the screen version of "The Silent Witness" that he acted when that melodrama was staged in New York. Fox has assembled a strong cast, including Miss Greta Nissen, Mr. Alan Mowbray, Mr. Bramwell Fletcher, Mr. Wyndham Standing, Mr. Herbert Mundin and Mr. Lumsden Hare, to act this court room mystery play. The clue to the person really guilty is well concealed. Mr. Mowbray as the prosecutor increases the strong impression he made in "Guilty Hands" and "Alexander Hamilton," and Mr. Atwill is as much at home as an actor under studio conditions as he is in the theater.

Frau Pygmalion

Another of those jolly German pictures, "Meine Frau, die Hochstaplerin," is being shown at the Ufa-Cospomolitan to the amusement of German auditors, and to those who know no German, with the latter group having almost as much fun as the former. Käthe von Nagy plays an ambitious wife who is determined to turn her humble bank clerk of a husband into a big business man despit his inertia. There are scenes of simple fun in an amusement park, and the humors of marital asperity between the millionaire American mustard tsar and his wife, which are smoothed out nicely at the end of this pigs-knuckle-and-sauerkraut farce.

A Renoir Exhibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—A special "exhibition of masterpieces by Renoir" is on view until March 5 at the Durand-Ruel Galleries for the benefit of the women's division of the Emergency Unemployment Committee. The showing includes pictures made between 1872 and 1914, illustrating Renoir's evolving style, before and during his experiments with impressionism, succeeded by his "Italian" period when he was strongly interested in Raphael, and finally his softening into his ultimate phase when the lovely egg-shell ivory flesh tones of his figures gave way to that all-over crushed strawberry tint that his imitators have tried so industriously to copy, missing completely his genius for sculptural renderings.

The latter quality is to be seen in force in "Baigneuse" (1885), where everything is firmness and delicacy and the painter is using all he needed from impressionism, as he had absorbed what was helpful to him in Corot and Manet, blending all these echoes of traditions and innovations into his own style. To see what happened to his painting, look at the landscape, "Venice" (1881), which positively shouts at you that it is an experiment in M. Monet's newest manner. Renoir quickly assimilated Monet, however, as he had Delacroix and Ingres in his earliest work, blending them all with his love of luscious color that must have been native to him, but which was doubtless refined by his youthful employment as a decorator of china.

That work taught him to utilize the base upon which the color was applied, and so we see in his painting full use made of the vibratory qualities of untouched canvas. Unlike some of the other artists of his time, he knew that paint could not do all the work of achieving an effect of luminosity, however thickly the color might be put on in ridges and broken up with the blue and pink dot-and-dash formula. Récipés Renoir seems not to have relied on. If his color had been a matter of chemical proportions merely, others could have copied that. But Renoir's color was in his mind's eye, in his emotions, in the fiber of his thinking.

Central in interest in this show is "Les Pêcheuses de moules à Berneval" (1879), which contains the whole promise of Renoir as a modern master, with the exquisite tones of the worn garments on the fisher girl and the three cheerful children. Real youngsters are these, joyous though poor. None of Millet's sadness creeps in here. The figures are sturdy, as well-considered as if they had been modeled first and clothed afterward; supple forms of people active in their successful struggle to wrest a livelihood from the sea.

Pechstein's Paintings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—At the Sezession Society is a comprehensive exhibition of pictures and drawings by Max Pechstein. He received his first instruction in Dresden, where he attached himself to the "Brücke" (the first Expressionist painters' society) in 1906. Since 1908 he has lived in Berlin when not traveling. In 1910 his pictures were refused by the Berlin Sezession. Like Nolde and Gauguin he visited the Palau Island where he stayed for a year.

The present exhibition shows his work of the past few years.

Herr Pechstein's colors range from the delicate to the strong and dazzling. When one sees them in mixed shows they never fit in with the other pictures, and consequently one loses the right effect. In this exhibition one recognizes, as never before, how strong and clean his color is.

In the small Sezession rooms it seems as if one grasps his pictures not only with the eyes but with the ears and the sense of touch. They reverberate from the walls and surround the beholder with color. The pictures are powerful and affirmative; they are well modeled and composed, without detail, the expression of pure intuition.

Herr Pechstein holds the landscapes together with color which he uses forcibly to its utmost effect in intensity of light subsiding to a delicate shimmer. He has painted the sea in its different aspects as seen by day and night, and fishermen whose solid forms are in contrast with the fine nets and the ceaseless movements of water and clouds. He paints the late evening twilight and the first awakening of the dawn, the human forms and plants in the foreground silhouette. His portraits are simple, implying a clear understanding of the sitter's character.

New Playwrights Of Promise in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The withdrawal of "Autumn Crocus" from the Lyric Theater after more than 300 performances draws attention to one of the most encouraging features of London's recent dramatic history, namely, the considerable number of new theatrical writers of promise who have had their work put before the public in the last few months.

"Autumn Crocus" is the work of Miss C. L. Anthony, a buyer in the toy department of a well-known London shop, whose first play this piece is. Its success has been entirely deserved. If Miss Anthony was fortunate in having the Austrian actor, Mr. Francis Lederer, to take the part of her Tyrolese innkeeper, she had two more than counterbalancing handicaps. The play had not too happy a first-night experience, and three-quarters through the run its leading lady, Miss Fay Compton, left the cast in order to act in pantomime in the provinces. Its triumph has therefore been the result of solid merit. It shows Miss Anthony to have considerable capacity for character-drawing and for evoking atmosphere. It also shows that, unlike most of the other new dramatists whose work has been seen recently, she knows how to construct a play properly. The innkeeper's secret was never suspected by the audience, and never failed of its effect when it was revealed.

Another new writer whose effort has met with favor is Mr. James Bridie, who in "The Anatomist" has elaborated with grim humor one of the darker episodes in Scottish domestic history of the nineteenth century. This play, from the theatrical point of view, has two grave faults. In its big scene its principal character does not appear; and it is surely folly to engage an actor of the eminence of Mr. Henry Ainley, and then keep him in the wings when the plot is boiling most merrily. Secondly, its concluding act is an anticlimax. But Mr. Bridie has a shrewd eye for the dramatic and can write a great acting part. His adaptation of the book of Tobit from the Apocrypha is shortly to be produced at the Westminster by Mr. Anmer Hall.

Mr. Lionel Hale's "Passing Through Lorraine," at the Arts, revealed another new writer of promise, as did Mr. Rodney Ackland's Tchekhovian mélange, "Strange Orchestra." Besides Mr. Hale the enterprising Arts Theater Club has also introduced to London Mr. Ronald Mackenzie, whose "Musical Chairs," with that excellent actor Mr. John Gielgud in the cast, received instant critical acclaim. Finally, there is Mr. Arthur Macrae, an actor himself, whose "Flat to Let" has settled down for what has every prospect of being a long run at the Criterion.

'Windows'

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—At the Duchess Theatre, "Windows," by Mr. John Galsworthy, beginning Jan. 12, 1932. The cast:

Johnny March ..... Charles Hickman
Geoffrey March ..... Esmé Percy
Mary March ..... Pamela Carme
Joan March ..... Mabel Terry-Lewis
Mr. Bly ..... Ben Field
Faith Bly ..... Hermione Baddeley
Cook ..... Sydney Fairbrother
Blunter ..... Arthur Pusey
Mr. Barnabus ..... Malcolm Morley

It is both the strength and the weakness of Mr. Galsworthy that he is not a fanatic. His obvious capacity for seeing both sides of the case encourages confidence in his judgment—when he delivers a judgment, which is not often. But the ability (when rightly used, invaluable) of perceiving all that can be said for the other side sometimes weakens the springs of action. It is doubtless good that idealists should be shaken out of too complacent a satisfaction with themselves, and to that extent a few hard knocks at them now and again are not to be regretted. Evidently Mr. Galsworthy thinks so, for no one is more of an idealist than he, and in "Windows" he has given idealists not so much a few hard hits as a knockout blow. When impartiality of judgment, not content with seeing the flaws in its own case, proceeds to destroy that case, it may be considered to have gone a little too far.

The Marches, father and son, are idealists who attempt to patch up the life of an unfortunate girl by giving her a second chance as parlor maid. They fail because, as the mother finds out at the end of the play, idealism in itself is too cold and remote to make any effective appeal to Faith Bly's potentialities. In this little homily on the insufficiency of idealism Miss Hermione Baddeley gives a touching performance as the girl, who, after two years of prison, finds the lights of Piccadilly Circus the highest embodiment of her conception of bliss.

Young Britain's Art

By FRANK RUTTER

LONDON

WHAT are the young people doing? What are they thinking about? What are they aiming at? These questions are full of interest for all concerned with the future of the fine arts, but they are not easy to answer. It is possible, of course, to keep in touch with the work of the students at the art schools, but it is less easy to keep in touch with the artists who, having left the schools, are just beginning to find their feet and work out their individual aspirations. The task of the critic would be easier if the birth date of contributors were printed in the catalogue of mixed exhibitions, but till this is done there is always the likelihood of his hailing as a "promising young artist" some struggling veteran who has reached his middle years before gaining recognition.

Praise, then, is due to the enterprising impresario who has sought out young artists and brought their work before the public. Mrs. Wertheim, who has already shown in a practical manner her sympathy with youthful painters of promise, has organized a novel exhibition in her gallery at 3 Burlington Gardens. This exhibition of "The Twenties Group" consists of paintings by 20 young artists, all in their twenties, and most of them nearer 20 than 30. Here we have an opportunity of studying about 50 pictures by the younger generation, and it is pleasant to note how high is the standard of technical proficiency and individual outlook. Here and there, as we might expect, we find unmistakable evidence of the influence of Cézanne, Matisse or some other modern master fashionable at the moment; but these derivative works are the exception rather than the rule at this exhibition.

Fresh Viewpoints

Surely it is a healthy sign that the majority of these young painters are finding their inspiration in a fresh view of nature, rather than in re-echoing the style of an older art, and seem to be making their own researches rather than adopting ready-made recipes for picture making.

In this initial effort of youth the girl painters carry off a large proportion of the honors. The largest and most ambitious canvas is a decorative panel "Winter," by Miss Elizabeth Rivers, a rather gaunt composition of three sturdy, prodding, leaden-hued figures, dignified in the simplicity of its design and showing a monumental feeling which is undoubtedly impressive. Though the presentation of form is summary, and all but essential masses are pruned away, the picture is not a mere exercise in decorative composition, but has a human quality, for it does connote the irresistible advance of mankind triumphing over the difficulties and hardships of an inclement season.

Another welcome feature of the exhibition is the number of artists who find their subjects among the everyday scenes of contemporary life. Good examples of this tendency are the "Miner Resting" and "Miner Eating His Lunch," by Mr. Rhys Griffiths; Mr. Clive Branson's "In a Tea Shop," and Mr. Asphodel Fleischmann's "Euston Station." To these must be added the brilliantly colored and decorative Samoan landscapes of Miss Aletta Lewis, who in one of her paintings reveals what beauty and subtlety of form and color there can be in "Corrugated Iron."

Distinguished and Original

Most distinguished and original also are the decorative paintings of Cacti by Miss Eunice Simeon, whose "Hechtia Argentea" and "Aloe Plicatilis" are extremely decorative and refined in their rhythmic design and pale harmonious color. One of the most accomplished figure paintings in the exhibition is Miss N. S. Walker's "The Mirror," a group of two young girls, showing fine plastic qualities in its drawing and firm modeling. It has some of the qualities of a Degas, but without his cynicism, for Miss Walker's sitters are intrinsically attractive and her characterization of them is accomplished with tender precision. Other figure painters of promise are Mr. Hooper Rowe, who shows a brilliantly painted head, "Meditation," and Mr. Ian White, who achieves a full-length of much brilliance and distinction in his "Portrait of the Artist's Sister." There is also a good "Self-Portrait," by Mr. Michael Wickham, while among the landscapes one of the most delightful is the small but fresh and spontaneous "Above Edburton, Sussex," by Mr. Anthony Slade.

Another young painter who should be worth watching is Mr. Julian Trevelyan, who is having his first one-man show at the Bloomsbury Gallery. It is barely a year since Mr. Trevelyan left Trinity College, Cambridge, to study art in Paris, but during last summer he traveled extensively in the Near East, exploring the monasteries of Serbia and Mount Athos, and his present exhibition contains some remarkable paintings and sketches of these romantically situated institutions.

To some extent this young artist has been influenced by El Greco, and the clearest indication of this is given in two of his Mount Athos oils which in composition recall Greco's very early landscape of "Sinai." But Mr. Trevelyan is no imitator and his color is exceedingly personal in these landscapes, in which notes of brilliant hues flash out and punctuate the prevailing scheme of cool, dark harmonies. In his water colors, as in his oils, Mr. Trevelyan shows a penchant for the swirling animation of baroque design, and there is a joyous exuberance of expression as well as much decorative feeling in such drawings as his "Macedonian Landscape" and "St. Tropez." Though many of his exhibits are frankly travel notes, sketches and studies of landscapes and of figures, Mr. Trevelyn not only shows promise of high technical ability but also indicates his possession of a romantic temperament of rare sensitiveness.

Mr. Richard Wyndham, long known as a sensitive and accomplished designer in drawings and water colors, makes a brilliant début as a painter in oils at the Arthur Tooth Galleries. His "Mill-Pond" is one of the most delightful things in a select mixed exhibition of contemporary British paintings. Admirable alike in color and quality of paint, it conceals consummate skill in design beneath the fresh innocence of its simplified vision. Combining fidelity to nature with inventiveness in design, Mr Wyndham's success here is the more marked by the company round him For the exhibition also includes distinguished landscapes by Mr. Paul Nash and Mr. Cedric Morris, and other paintings of high quality by Mr. Walter Sickert, Mr. Augustus John, Mr. Matthew Smith, Mr. R. O. Dunlop and Mr. Edward Wadsworth.

Art History

Art in the Life of Mankind, Volumes 3 and 4, by Allen W. Seaby. New York: Oxford. $1.75 each.

PROFESSOR SEABY in this series is making a survey of achievements in art from the earliest times. The third and fourth volumes cover "Greek Art and Its Influence" and "Roman Art and Its Influence," respectively. The books contain about 100 pages of text and nearly 100 illustrations of specially prepared drawings, along with plates of reproductions.

In the book on Greek art he treats the sculptors, painters, architects, vase makers and jewelers. He stops to discuss bronze casting, the cutting of gems, the making of costumes. He points out the influence of the Greeks upon the Kelts and Scythians. It is a well-rounded discussion, capable of leaving the reader with a sound insight into the subject.

Rome's particular contribution to fine art was the portrait bust, and the art of lettering. Professor Seaby has written a book on the latter subject. But he treats here the colossal architecture, the ornament, the pavements, city planning. And then he carries the subject to Egypt for the Coptic period, to Britain for Keltic origins again. He digresses to explain the difference between weaving and tapestry-making in Coptic art.

'Avalanche'

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Arts Theater, "Avalanche," by Mr. Beverley Nichols. Beginning Jan. 27, 1932. The cast:

Lady Rockstone ..... Ellis Jeffreys
Violet Pinxton ..... Evelyn Neilson
The Hon. Helen Ashton ..... Helen Spencer
Lord Rockstone ..... Frederick Lloyd
Jack Willington ..... Denis Webb
Paul Tanner ..... Jack Livesey
Nigel Chelmsford ..... Maurice Evans
Forsythe ..... Eric H. Messiter

"Avalanche" tackles the question of how much the world has learned from the World War. It is excellently, and occasionally beautifully, written. It is continuously exciting. But it has a vital flaw, for it is built upon an unpardonable practical joke.

A house party is imprisoned by a heavy fall of snow in Nigel's Chelmsford's chalet in the Alps The radio has broken down. The last news the party has heard from the outside world is that a rather delicate situation is developing between England and America. Then Nigel, a dramatist, who has broken through the snow to the village below, staggers in with the news that war has been declared. Lord and Lady Rockstone, his prospective parents-in-law, immediately become quarrelsomely patriotic; a young American is at once regarded as an enemy. Nigel inspires horror in everyone, including Helen, his financée, by declaring that he is going to remain in Switzerland as a conscientious objector, and finish the play he is writing. So ends an admirable first act.

The second is, dramatically speaking, much inferior. Until the end, the action is taken very little further. But it has compensations of another kind. With each of his friends in turn Nigel argues the case for and against joining the army, and one of these passages at least, that in which the American, Paul Tanner, puts up a defense of war as an end in itself, a valuable elemental experience, has a keen intellectual interest. Finally, Helen decides that in spite of his decision not to fight she will stick to Nigel. Then, Nigel calls the party together and tells them that the whole thing is a hoax. He is writing a play on the subject of war mentality, and has planned this experiment to see how people would react to another war. Their outlook in 1932 is that of 1914, not that of 1918.

This, of course, is as unpleasant a shock for the audience as Mr. Nichols could well administer. To play a joke of this kind Nigel must obviously be a fool or a cad—and Mr. Nichols gives us no excuse for adopting the former alternative. Even his heroic behavior in the last act fails to set him right again. His arguments for art as more important than war, his confession to Helen of the shuddering repugnance that he feels for the ugliness of battle, intensely interesting and even moving when they are made, are branded with a retrospective insincerity. At the end one knows no more than at the beginning of Nigel's real attitude toward the problems raised by the play. All that one can be sure of is that Mr. Nichols is convinced that the world has forgotten everything since 1914, and learned nothing.

Mr. Maurice Evans makes of Nigel Chelmsford a likable figure until the explosion of his joke, and even then picks up the fragments of his character carefully, and puts them together again with some success; Miss Ellis Jeffreys brings a laugh with almost every line of her part as Lady Rockstone, and Mr. Jack Livesey plays Tanner with a quiet and extreme conviction that is most effective.

H. H.

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Music of the World—Theatrical News

The Genuine 'Khovanshchina'

By M. D. CALVOCORESSI

LONDON

THE final chapter is now being written of what must surely be described as the most amazing story to be found in the whole history of music—the story of Moussorgsky, whose principal works rose to international fame not in their genuine form, but in the form given to them by another composer. Thanks to the splendid work carried out on the autograph manuscripts by Prof. Paul Lamm, of Moscow, practically the whole of Moussorgsky's output is available and can at last be judged on its own merits.

Professor Lamm's edition of "Khovanshchina," Moussorgsky's second musical drama, comes as a worthy companion to his edition of "Boris Godunoff." It enables us to measure to the full the extent to which Moussorgsky's actual achievement was, in the only edition available until now—the Rimsky-Korsakoff revision of 1883, several times reprinted since then—altered either for better or for worse. It also enables us to realize how far this achievement fell short of Moussorgsky's original ambitions.

It is all too easy nowadays to pour wholesale blame upon Rimsky-Korsakoff for his drastic overhaulings of Moussorgsky's music, exactly as it was all too easy, not so long ago, to praise them wholesale—especially when the genuine texts were not accessible for purposes of comparison. Even now, it is unlikely that unanimous agreement will ever be reached either way; but there seems to be a strong possibility that most competent judges will feel, sooner or later, that in the revised and abridged editions of "Boris Godunoff" portions which constitute vital elements of the drama are left out, and much of the music is appallingly cheapened and weakened.

Position Different

As regards "Khovanshchina," matters stand otherwise. The position was different from the very outset. The "Boris Godunoff" which Moussorgsky wrote was exactly the "Boris Godunoff" which he had planned to write; and when circumstances compelled him to remodel it, again he did exactly what he had decided to do. Both the genuine versions as we have them in the Lamm edition are complete, ready for performance; and either of them is fit to stand on its own merits—the one mistake to avoid is to attempt to mix the two versions, as has recently been done. But "Khovanshchina" was composed without any definite plan—or rather, Moussorgsky, while working at it, constantly altered his primitive plan in proportion as he hit upon new things which he decided to include in it. This naturally led to confusion, and his attempts to amend matters were not very successful. The outcome was that the work remained unfinished, and, except for a few portions, unscored.

His first idea had been to give a picture of the political events in Russia during the troubled years of the minority of Tsar Peter the Great, showing on the stage men who played leading parts in these events: the Princes Khovansky, father and son, upholders of the old feudal régime and plotters against the throne; Prince Golitsyn, counselor and favorite of the Empress regent; and Dosifei, the leader of the sect of the Old-Believers. The Empress regent and the young Tsar Peter were also to appear. Then, Moussorgsky conceived the notion of adding a love plot to the political plot. His letters to Stassof show how enthusiastically he set about the task of establishing strong contrasts, on the one hand between Marfa, the strong, big-hearted, loving woman whom Andrei Khovansky has forsaken, and the insignificant Emma, whom he loves; and on the other hand, between Marfa and Suzanna, a censorious, malevolent spinster.

Work Carried Out Fitfully

He started work in 1873, and a few years later found himself compelled to abridge or suppress much of what he had already written, and to give up the idea of tackling certain other scenes. Hence there are, in the action, gaps and obscurities. Things happen on the stage without being accounted for. Certain parts are either too long, or too sketchy, and others seem to bear no relation to the drama as a whole.

All this had been said by Rimsky-Korsakoff, in his preface to the 1883 editions, and everybody in Russia had confirmed it since. But then, until quite recently, everybody in Russia had been saying and repeating that Rimsky-Korsakoff's arrangement of "Boris" was far superior to the original; so that we had every reason for remaining skeptical on the question of "Khovanshchina." Now we see that before it could be produced on the stage, this work had not only to be finished and scored, but to be condensed and, so far as possible, coördinated. Rimsky-Korsakoff has not achieved the impossible task of endowing it with continuity of interest, but he has made it possible to produce in a very acceptable form.

The question of the music remains. Rimsky-Korsakoff's alterations are many, often unaccountable, sometimes deplorable, but when all is said and done, do not misrepresent "Khovanshchina" except in one unavoidable respect—in the process of shortening, many of the points made by Moussorgsky in order to achieve characterization by music were sacrificed.

All these points are now to be studied in the complete form of the work. But the main beauty of "Khovanshchina" resides in its broad, smooth lines and especially its melodic quality. In 1876, while hard at work on "Khovanshchina," Moussorgsky had written to his friend Stassof, "I am at work on human speech. With great pains I have achieved a type of melody evolved from speech, succeeded in merging recitative into melody. This type I wish to call 'well-thought-out, justified melody.' If I succeed, I shall stand as a conqueror in art—and succeed I must."

Even the abridged edition showed that he had succeeded. The full text now reveals many other examples of beautiful and characteristic melodies, and contains scenes which, although not suitable for stage production on account of their length, and failure to coalesce into a significant dramatic whole, are well worthy of concert performance. Such performance will become possible when the orchestral transcription which Professor Assafiev is preparing appears.

Such is the position. Those who expected the revelation of the genuine "Khovanshchina" to equal, as regards practical consequences, that of the genuine "Boris Godunoff" will be disappointed, no doubt. But, bowing to the inevitable, they will also acknowledge that although Moussorgsky has given us far less than he had dreamed of when he started work on this drama, which he conceived as a splendid pendant to "Boris," he has given us much, and in that much is included not a little of his very best.

Ravel's New Piano Concerto

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

Paris

M. MAURICE RAVEL'S Concerto for piano and orchestra has just had its first performance. M. Ravel for many months has devoted himself to the composition of two concertos for piano. One is written at the request of a German pianist who returned from the war with only his left arm. But whilst concentrating upon the tour de force of establishing a keyboard work for the left hand, M. Ravel has written for 10 fingers a concerto in three parts. Marguerite Long has just given its first performance under his direction.

The concert in the course of which the concerto was introduced was devoted entirely to M. Ravel's works. It was directed by a Portuguese conductor, M. Pedro Branco, new to Paris, who made a very brilliant début at the head of the Lamoureux Orchestra. Tall, thin, elegant, this musician spends himself generously, with energetic, precise gestures that are very readable to the audience. Over the orchestra he has a very effective action and obtains, in particular, pianissimos of extraordinary clarity. In "Daphnis et Chloé," in the "Valse" and in the "Rhapsodie Espagnole" he found extremely interesting accents and effects, with a great variety of inflexions.

Praise for Composer

The "Pavane pour une Infante Défunte," the "Bolero" and the Concerto were placed under the composer's baton. Once again, I wish to protest against the habit, more and more frequently indulged in, of attempting at all costs to bring a composer before the public in a part which he is incapable of filling. M. Ravel is continually brought out as a pianist or as a conductor, whilst he cannot possibly shine in either of these two specialties. The Portuguese conductor much more efficaciously presented the works he conducted than did Ravel the scores confided to him. His "Pavane" was unutterably slow, his "Bolero" dry and badly timed. And the accompaniment of the Concerto lacked clarity and elasticity.

But there is only praise for the composer of all these delicate, subtle works, the orchestration of which abounds in amusing and profound inventions, and which is really of inimitable originality of writing and of thought. The new Concerto is worthy of the other masterpieces that we owe to Ravel. It is written in the brilliant and transparent style of a Saint-Saëns or a Mozart. The composer has wished to write a work exclusively intended to bring out the value of the piano. There is in it neither a search for thematic novelty nor introspective nor sentimental intentions. It is piano, gay, brilliant and witty piano.

Communicative Gayety

The first movement borrows, not from the technique but from the ideal of jazz, some of its happiest effects. A communicative gayety reigns in this dazzling, imaginative page. The Adagio is conceived in the Bach ideal, with an intentionally scholastic accompaniment. It has admirable proportions and a length of phrase of singular solidity. And the Finale in the form of a rondo sparkles with wit and gayety in a dizzy tempo in which the piano indulges in the most amusing acrobatics. The work is very easy to understand and gives the impression of extreme youth. It is wonderful to see how this master has more freshness of inspiration than the young people of today who flog themselves uselessly in order to try to discover, in laborious comedy or caricature, a humor that is not in their temperament.

This Ravel Festival, coming immediately after the resounding failure of M. Darius Milhaud's "Maximilien," visibly assumed a special significance. The hall was taken by storm for the occasion. It was the finest artistic manifestation of the season. The Parisian public seemed to wish to express its regrets for having too long sacrified a musician like this to pretended musicians of the advance guard who boast of inaugurating a new musical era and who, actually, have kept none of their promises. They gave to M. Ravel and his work a tremendous and deserved success.

Berlin Concerts

By WALTER SCHRENK

Berlin

YEHUDI MENUHIN was soloist at Bruno Walter's fourth concert with the Philharmonic Orchestra. This boy of 15 has developed in the most extraordinary way. The deciding factor is not what he can do—he masters the most complicated difficulties of violin technique with the greatest ease—but rather what he is—what the character and qualities are with which he invests the music. Every artistic demand is fulfilled with unconscious assurance. He plays with naïve and natural feeling, with an almost uncanny mastery of all the musical elements and with a compelling spontaneity of expression. He does not imitate anyone, but plays in his own individual style. He is entirely absorbed in the work which he serves. The phenomenon is not so much the violinist as the musician, who has access to the heart of music. This time he played Mozart's beautiful Violin Concerto in D major (K. V. 271), so consistently neglected by violinists, with the utmost charm and depth of feeling. This was followed by Mendelssohn's Violin Concerto, which he attacked with impulsive élan. In the enormous reserve of quiet power, in his tone, which is unsurpassed in its brilliance, size and sweetness, are revealed endowments on the further development of which it is, at present, useless to speculate. Mr. Walter accompanied Yehudi Menuhin with sympathetic concern and fine discrimination. Between the two concerti he conducted a vivid performance of Schumann's Symphony in E flat, op. 97.

"The Flute of Sans Souci" is the title of a Suite for chamber orchestra, by Paul Graener, which Wilhelm Furtwängler gave as a first performance at the fifth Philharmonic concert. Mr. Graener who lives in Berlin is director of the Sternschen Conservatoire. The title of his work apparently has no programmatic meaning and the score certainly gives no indication in that respect. In its four movements the typical suite forms are employed—Sarabande, Gavotte, Air and Rigodon. Mr. Graener does not seek to revive these forms by investing them with the changed significance of our times, but writes music of an entirely retrospective character and imitates the style of the eighteenth century with great taste. There are occasional "modern" harmonic digressions but these only serve to enrich the modulations. Mr. Graener's themes are particularly charming and are most ingeniously elaborated in a finely-wrought and masterly orchestral movement. Mr. Furtwängler allows no subtle effect of the work to escape him and scored a success for it.

Smetana's masterpiece, "The Bartered Bride," one of the most beautiful comic operas we possess, has been revived by the Städtische Oper. Robert Denzler conducted. The singers were not always in perfect unison with the orchestra. But though the soloist's achievements were not overwhelming, the general standard was good. I should like to make particular mention of Hans H. Bollmann as Hans, Wilhelm Gombert as Wenzel and Irene Eisinger as Esmeralda. Owing to the production of Otto Krauss most of the acting of the leading artists was exaggerated and not in keeping with the style of the work. Though the "Bartered Bride" may often verge on operetta, it is not by any means a farce. Everything was just a shade too loud and too blatant. But the public seemed to enjoy these effects.

A scheme for insuring theatrical productions for the less important British provincial centers has just been completed by Bernstein Theaters. Twelve new houses are to be built in various towns (the first at Shrewsbury and the second at Maidstone) to seat about 1500 people. For three weeks each month these theaters are to be occupied by cinema programs. In the fourth week they are to house a theatrical or operatic company. According to Mr. Sidney Bernstein there are not enough plays available for 52 weeks a year, but the supply is ample for 13.

Fox Films is to make screen versions of Mr. Noel Coward's "Cavalcade" and "Bitter Sweet."

MISS DORIS DOE

Newcomers to the Metropolitan

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

GO BY the portals of the Metropolitan Opera House when an ordinary piece is being presented, and you'll find somebody leaving early and getting aboard a motorcar; but pass those same doors when an exceptional work is under performance, as, on the evening of Feb. 3, "Tristan und Isolde," and you'll be aware of a condition of complete inactivity, not a vehicle at the edge of the sidewalk, and not a person at the threshold of the theater, save a man in livery who stands a perfectly idle watch.

So may a negative state of affairs near at hand indicate positive happenings a little way beyond, and so may dull stillness in the foyer betoken lively sound in the auditorium. Nobody walks out on the main scene of the second act of "Tristan und Isolde," whosoever may chance to be the singers; and on this night the house was particularly steadfast because the soprano, Mme. Göta Ljunberg, was appearing for the first time in the part of Isolde. Then, too, listeners, even the most volatile, would have kept their places for the reason that the contralto, Miss Doris Doe, was making her Metropolitan début, and that the tenor in the part of Tristan, Mr. Melchior, was at his best. Furthermore, if any were prompted to betake themselves to the corridor when the long moonlight dialogue of hero and heroine terminated, and when the player of bass clarinet reported the arrival of the third member of the principal trio of characters, they could hardly yield to the impulse. For the artist who recited, in the mask of King Mark, the rebuke of Tristan, was Mr. Michael Bohnen; and from the thralldom of his resonant tone, limpid utterance and finished vocal style, there is no escape. When he begins to sing, no matter how stationary affairs may be in the play and no matter how dry the lines of the libretto, we perforce give attention.

Voice and Orchestra

A new Isolde; that's an event in any opera house. Be there ever so many Isoldes in the company, another is always wanted. To take a broader view, the ideal Isolde is yet to come, notwithstanding the great number of Isoldes that have scolded, sighed and repined before the international footlights. If in years past there were sopranos that satisfied the wishes of audiences, they would not necessarily meet the demands of the present period. With conductors, the same thing holds. There were men who seem to have interpreted the Wagnerian scores to the entire satisfaction of the public of long ago; but let us not ask to have their methods revived and restored. Should we not, rather, try to realize, on behalf of Wagner, that "future" toward which his writing was directed?

Largely, the question is one of relation between voice and orchestra. Recorded comment shows plainly that in days gone the voice was secondary and the orchestra primary. The old reviews betray people listening to what they called the "music"; that is to say, to the sound of the themes in instrumental contrast and combination. The singers were supposed to be men and women of uncommon physical prowess who could contend against any noise the players might produce, and make themselves heard and perhaps even understood. Latterly, let us not mistake, curiosity concerning the mechanism of Wagner's composing has lessened and interest in his expression as a whole has grown. A piece like "Tristan und Isolde" tends to become less symphonically and more dramatically articulate. Not loud enunciation of "motives," not big string, wood and brass sonorities, but subtleties and exactnesses of singing speech are desired.

The Modern Effect

In the latest Metropolitan study of "Tristan und Isolde," the modern effect came out decidedly and successfully when Mr. Bohnen held the stage; but hardly so when Mme. Ljunberg stood forth by herself. For some reason, the conducting went right for him and not quite right for her. Mr. Bodanzky and his men, forgetting their traditions when Mr. Bohnen sang, kept the instrumental tone in proper restraint. They became old-school accompanists for Mme. Ljunberg and overpowered her voice—a pleasing one, given a fair chance.

Right the situation who can. Perhaps a singing-master must do it. In any case, the process is gradual. We have yet to become altogether modern, anyway. Meantime, applause to Mme. Ljunberg for a fresh and charming portrayal of Isolde; and to Miss Doe, endowed with rich, if not deep, voice, for a graceful, natural representation of Brangäne.

Query from time to time arises whether the music of the town might not be in a better state if the two principal organized groups, the Metropolitan Opera and the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, were to unite and become a single institution. Perhaps the answer should be in the affirmative, especially if, with all the popularization of musical art that is going on, the fountainheads are to be kept unrolled. Certainly the Metropolitan and the Philharmonic - Symphony ought, whatever happens, to keep their historic character as aggregations that aspire to the highest and that hold fast to it when attained. They will be of general use only as they stick firmly to their special lines, the one to the task of performing opera well and the other to that of giving good concerts. The two might, to advantage, band together; but they should probably not tie up, either of them, with any second-plane movement whatever.

Opera and concert, we may be sure, are unlike problems. The two can only with great difficulty be thrown together and worked out according to an ordinary plan of coöperation, and only with still greater, probably, on a simple scheme of merging. Yet for all that, the Metropolitan and the Philharmonic-Symphony could no doubt be brought into some sort of closer relation with advantage to everybody. For one thing, the Metropolitan could lift its orchestral standards to an equality with the Philharmonic-Symphony's. For another, the Philharmonic-Symphony could provide the Metropolitan with a conductor of special talent and outlook for an occasional representation. For still another, the Metropolitan could lend the Philharmonic-Symphony a conductor in case of emergency such as has twice arisen in the present season.

Certain contingencies seem more or less to affect the situation. Where will the next theater of the Metropolitan stand, suppose a change is made from the location on Broadway? Again, what will the Metropolitan do to avail itself of the provision for performances made in the will of Augustus D. Juilliard—if anything?

Films in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Pabst's "West Front, 1918," which is now enjoying a successful season at the Academy, a cinema house that enterprisingly experiments with films outside the range of the conventional program, exemplifies the remarkable speed with which motion pictures become technically out of date. On its first production in Germany, two or three years ago, this film was an outstanding screen achievement. Even today one feels something of the mood that inspired it—a reading of the war as a tragic blunder for which nobody, or rather, everybody was responsible. But technically it is definitely a thing of the past. The sound part of the film especially, after the work of Charell and Clair, seems singularly ill-fitted to the rhythm and tempo of the photography.

One does not, of course, regret that the films technically improve. But one will be glad when these mechanical and technical improvements have reached finality. When the screen has perfected its tools it will be able to do something noteworthy with them. What permanent achievement could the art of music accomplish if every successive musical composition were being systematically rendered obsolete by the invention of bigger and better violins? Yet that is precisely the uncomfortable position of the screen. It seems as though it cannot hope for some time yet to turn out work of lasting value, because the instruments through which it expresses itself are still far from mechanical perfection. The film is still in its experimental stage.

In the same program is one of Lotte Reininger's silhoutte films, "The Magic Coffer." It tells its story of how a Chinese princess was almost rescued from the high tower in which her father had imprisoned her by a humble fisherman who pretended to be the king of the butterflies, in a series of silhouetted patterns of considerable beauty. Particularly to be commended is the picture of the princess lamenting against a background of stars and a sickle moon. These silhouettes are an interesting excursion down one of the bypaths of the screen.

Paramount's British effort, "Service for Ladies," has instantly acquired the favor of the cinema public. Featuring Mr. Leslie Howard, it recounts the story of a head waiter, mistaken for a prince in a gay holiday resort, with grace and wit.

'The Fatal Alibi'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Mr. Jed Harris presents "The Fatal Alibi," a mystery play founded by Mr. Michael Morton on a story by Miss Agatha Christie, revised by Mr. John Anderson, beginning Feb. 9, 1932, at the Booth Theater. The cast:

Geoffrey Raymond	Edward Crandall
Mrs. Ackroyd	Effie Shannon
Major Blunt	Kenneth Hunter
Flora Ackroyd	Jane Wyatt
Parker	Donald Randolph
Caryl Sheppard	Helen Vinson
Hercule Poirot	Charles Laughton
Bourne	Jane Bramley
Sir Roger Ackroyd	Lionel Pape
Capt. Ralph Paton	Lowell Gilmore
Dr. Sheppard	Moffat Johnston
Inspector Davies	Lawrence H. Cecil
Mr. Hammond	Fothringham Lysons
Margot	Andree Corday

In the quieter vein pursued by the British in the making of detective thrillers is this American version of an English mystery play, done in Mr. Michael Morton's expert theatrical style, with literate dialogue, and an absence of rule-of-thumb devices to provide causes for laughter. A liking for this play presupposes a serious interest in mystery stories, a readiness to settle down to a prolonged contemplation of the slowly evolving case built up by a shrewd detective, who never gets too far ahead of the spectators for their comfort.

Altogether this is an exemplification in playwriting of Mr. George Arliss's acting method of artfully persuading the audience to participate without allowing them to find out that they are doing a good deal of the work. Not that audiences resent being made to become part of the performance, but they do not care to be reminded of the fact by too bald attacks on their emotions and a too obvious discounting of what may be called for convenience the average of their mental powers.

Fitting in with this method is the virtuoso acting method of Mr. Charles Laughton, an ingenious player who astonished the town earlier this season by an altogether different characterization, in "Payment Deferred," of a man gradually disintegrating with remorse. In that play he represented the emotional torment of a man who had committed a crime; in "The Fatal Alibi" he impersonates a resourceful French detective who solves a mystery, with many a diverting exhibition of assumed idiosyncrasy along the way. This is a performance of a character once more common in the American theater than it is today. A few years ago American theatergoers saw a brilliant examplification of this style of acting in the performances given by M. Sacha Guitry in "Mozart."

Mr. Laughton has in astonishing degree, apparently, the talent for absorbing all sorts of viable stage maneuvers out of his observations of people in everyday life, in this instance colored with Gallic mannerisms. The result is near to a solo performance that would quite act the play into the wings if Mr. Laughton had not the actor's instinct to work all the time for the story that is being unfolded. That audiences are delighted by exhibitions of this sort was evident in the prolonged applause that followed the fall of the final curtain.

In Mr. Laughton's support workmanlike performances were given by Miss Effie Shannon as the sister of the victim, Miss Jane Wyatt as his niece, and by Messrs. Moffat Johnston, Kenneth Hunter and Edward Crandall as his suspected friends. Miss Helen Vinson, who made such an agreeable impression as the ingénue in "Berlin," holds that favor with her new audiences. E. C. S.

Centenary of a Masterpiece

By GUIDO PANNAIN

NAPLES

IT WAS a tempestuous day in December, 1931, when Vincenzo Bellini's "Norma" was performed for the first time at La Scala in Milan, amid the general reproaches of the public. That which later came to be regarded as a masterpiece appeared to the public of that first night as a failure.

The Milanese public certainly made a bad mistake, but it was neither the first nor the last, nor one that has been made by them alone. Bellini bore the public sentence with resignation but with complete faith in his work. Those were times when the public had sovereign power, and no composer, not even a Bellini, would have dared to question its decision, which was definite and from which there was no appeal. No appeal, that is to say, for the composer. For the same public which pronounced judgment so ruthlessly did not hold rigidly to its own verdicts, which were merely impulsive and of the moment, but actually often went back on them and, with the same impulsiveness, was ready to acknowledge its mistake and hail as a triumph that which formerly it had overwhelmed with abuse.

The Public's Part

And so it happened with Bellini's opera, which was revived with such very different results to those of the first night, and was justly recognized for the work of art that it is. That which happened to "Norma" at its first representation happened to the "Barbière di Siviglia" and, 20 years later, to "Traviata." Those who write the biographies of artists—often assuming more the rôle of advocate than of historian—somethimes overlook the one essential which would absolve all those concerned from any blame—namely that a work of art may very easily be misunderstood at its first hearing. This is so true that the public, sincere and impassioned lovers of operatic music, promptly reversed its own sentence.

In the history of Italian opera of the nineteenth century the public played an important part. At one period the public was both participator and spectator, extracting the meaning and reconstructing it according to its own tastes. The composer is a general interpreter who, at the first encounter, may be misjudged. Any spectator might feel mystified when faced with a new work of art, but what is of importance is that which happens after. Today, it is true, there are no more violent collisions with the public. The public wants to hear music that it knows, to which its ears are already accustomed. Today one goes to the opera not to listen to a work of art, but to hear a particular artist. There is no longer any hissing heard at the first performance of a "Norma"; that perhaps is why a "Norma" is not written now.

A Centenary of Regret

Actually, the centenary of "Norma" is a centenary of regret, a species of commemoration of the grand style of operatic art.

I do not share the opinion of those in Italy—and, I believe, other countries—who demand state protection, grants or subsidies. All those aids contribute largely toward petrifying a condition which has already become rigid. Opera is not made to exist artificially. It either exists, or does not exist; if it does, then it should support itself; if it does not it is useless to make sacrifices for it.

One thing is certain—there is now no serious interest taken in opera in Italy, and it is no longer part of the life of the Italian people. We must rest content with admiration of the masterpieces of the past, and it is in that sense that we welcome the revival of "Norma" today. We go to the opera as one goes to a museum, but with this disadvantage: in the museums we can admire works of art in their original beauty, while at the opera, even the artists capable of making us feel beauty are beginning to fail us.

Boston Symphony

For the fifteenth pair of concerts, Dr. Koussevitzky listed the "Classical" Symphony, Op. 25, by Prokofieff; a Rhapsody for Orchestra and Saxophone (or English Horn) which in this instance was performed with English Horn played by Mr. Louis Speyer (first performance at these concerts); Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole," and "Also Sprach Zarathustra," by Strauss.

Mr. Prokofieff's "Classical" Symphony is music of charming, melodious themes and delicately contrived harmonic structure. It exemplifies amazingly well the composer's idea for a modern, orchestral Mozart. It has been placed with equal success upon programs for children and adults, which is a rather good test for it. Each movement is individual in character but of the four, the last is the busiest, and the hearer easily visualizes an orchestra, à la Mozart, with bewigged performers energetically pursuing the score, the while agitated pigtails beat counter rhythms. A joyous occasion for the listener, a taxing one for conductor and orchestra.

It would seem that an excellent opportunity for demonstrating the virtues of a first-class performance on the saxophone was lost yesterday when the English Horn was substituted in the Debussy number. We hold no brief for the saxophone, yet inasmuch as that instrument was designated by the composer, the experiment might have been worth the effort. Of course, in that event, we should not (presumably) have heard the fine work of Mr. Speyer nor would the typical Debussian color have been so much in evidence. From a first hearing one gains the impression that the composer was more interested in writing for a novel combination than in the outcome, although the performance itself was singularly lovely. There was much applause for soloist and orchestra.

Ravel's "Rhapsodie Espagnole" received an exciting reading throughout the four movements, with a climax in the fourth, called "Feria," that revealed the virtuosity of both conductor and men. After this the Strauss tone poem appeared somewhat of an anti-climax, not too successfully accomplished in the first measures because of tonal variance between orchestra and organ—which was unfortunate, since Dr. Koussevitzky had outlined a tremendous example of crescendo. G. M. S.

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Planting the Stone Wall

A Type of Gardening That Has Special Delights

By DREW SHERRARD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

STONE WALLS in the garden are of two sorts, retaining walls and boundary fences. Most discerning gardeners realize that a retaining wall brightened with patches of close-clinging foliage and flowers does its work just as well as a bare one, and is a much more charming feature of the garden. That boundary walls and stone fences may be somewhat similarly treated, seems not to be so well understood.

Just how much can be done to adorn this type of wall with planting depends on the type of construction. Where the wall has been laid up without either earth or cement, usually the case with low boundary walls, it is impossible to plant, except with a covering of vines or a footing of shrubbery or flowers. Such vines as the small-leaved sorts of ivy, the Boston ivy (ampelopsis Veitchii), honeysuckle or Virginian creeper are attractive. Forsythia, berberis in variety, spireas and the winter jasmine look well against the stone, but should not be placed too thickly, nor allowed to grow too rank, so as to hide the wall, for well-built rock work is beautiful in itself, and should not be lost in a shapeless jumble of vines or shrubs, Euonymus radicans, in variety, particularly the variety vegeta, is good in such a situation, for it is somewhat shrubby, and not a rampant vine like English ivy.

Tall flowering plants, such as hollyhocks, foxgloves, mulleins, chimney bellflowers and cosmos, suit this situation, and are especially picturesque when seen from without the garden, their heads just peeping over the wall.

Another Type

Another type of boundary wall is built with a core of cement which holds the stones in place, but which is not seen at all. Where the wall must be high, to screen a back entrance or to hide an undesirable view, the cement is necessary to give strength. This wall will be thicker, and will therefore require more stone than one in which the cement extends clear through the wall. A good thickness is 18 inches, the middle six inches being the cement core. The stones may be set into the wall with only about one-third of their length embedded in the cement, and the outer interstices between them filled with good soil, leaf mold or rich loam. This should be packed in well, so as to leave no cavities empty, from the cement on out to the outer edges of the wall. Plants whose groping roots find only air to feed on are certain to languish. The stones should be set at an angle which will tend to conduct moisture into these pockets, rather than to drain it off

In a wall like this small stonecrops and houseleeks will make themselves utterly at home. If seeds are used to start them, these may be sown directly in the pockets in early fall or spring. It is not a bad scheme to press in about them a bit of peat moss to hold them in the crevice, and to hold moisture about them as they germinate.

If plants are used, early fall is the best time and the smaller they are, the better. If moisture is supplied till they are well established, the stonecrops and houseleeks can be planted any time of the year, but less sturdy things should not have to struggle at first against hot weather. The biting stonecrop, sedum acre, white stonecrop, sedum album, (s. spathulifolium), a charming Oregon native, and the annual blue stonecrop (s. caeruleum), are all good subjects for this treatment. Gormania Watsoni, an Oregon plant similar to the sedums, and many houseleeks, notably the cobweb houseleek (sempervivum arachnoideum), will also grow here contentedly. Where the wall is in deep shade, mosses and the small ferns can be used to beautify it. Polypodiums, spleenworts and the small Pacific coast fern called "silverback," flourish in just such a setting. During dry times, one should give the wall an occasional spraying with the hose, using a fine spray, and following the wetting by sprinkling the wall with handfuls of good earth, to replace what may have washed out.

Earth and No Cement

Still another sort of construction for very low walls uses earth and no cement, and calls for fully as much earth as stone. Naturally such a wall is thicker at the bottom than at the top; the earth core should be a foot or more thick at the ground level, and be supported by stones on each side, which are well buried in it. It may be a low straight wall, or it may be utterly informal, like one which was observed recently in a garden built at the top of an old quarry. Here the low wall was the boundary of the garden, and was formed by rolling large, irregular stones into place along the edge of the cliff, so as to form a double row, and then filling in between them with firmly packed soil. The resulting wall wandered pleasantly and irregularly along the garden's edge, giving a welcome sense of having a barrier at the top of the cliff, and also providing a place for countless little gems of alpine plants to grow.

Although the situation was a dry one, the needed coolness and moisture were assured to plants that could send their roots down and back along the buried sides of the stones. In this wall grew several thymes, of the creeping sort, thymus lanuginosus, t. coccineus, and thymuschamaedrys. Veronica prostrata and v. repens, linaria cymbalaria, sedums of many species, a small St. John's-wort (hypericum coris), a whole tribe of dwarf alpine pinks and troops of tiny bluebells (campanula pusilla), then in spring and fall, pockets filled with crocuses, colchicums, small species of daffodils, and snowdrops.

A boundary wall may be at the same time a retaining wall, when street grading or terracing leaves an abrupt bank on the property edge. Such a wall presents endless possibilities for creating a hanging garden. Depending on the situation of the lot, the gardener may choose from a long list of hardy, common and thoroughly attractive rock plants, those which are suited to the sunny or shady exposure the bank may afford. The wall in the illustration is bright in spring and early summer with the yellow of alyssum saxatile compactum, aubrietias in various shades of violet and lavender, arabis and perennial candytuft for whites, speedwells, pinks and pentstemons for blue, pink and lavender.

After the plants have flowered and been cut, the close, compact foliage in shades of dark or silvery green softens the ruggedness of the stones and gives the wall variety and interest which the bare rock face could not have.

Upper Left—Boundary and Retaining Wall Planted With Arabis, Aubretia, Alyssum, Pinks, Veronica and Other Rock Plants (Photo by Geo. C. Stephenson). Right—Informal Rock Wall. Here Are Also Campanula Garganica, Sedum in Variety and Semper Vivum in Variety (Frank I. Jones Photograph). Below—Stone Wall and Gate. The Planting Is Euonymus Radicans Vegeta (Stephenson).

George C. Stephenson, Portland, Ore.

Think of It in Color—a Pool That Reflects Sky of Sun and Cloud, a Rim of White, With Blue Veronica Around It and a Few Yellow Violas. A Lemon-Colored California Poppy for Accent and Tall Drooping Grasses.

Beautifying Barren Places

The planting suggestions in this article apply primarily to Australia.

By EDNA WALLING

Special from Monitor Bureau

Melbourne, Vic.

HOW eagerly and how often advice is sought in the matter of what to plant in the barren places. And after all, it is not such a difficult problem. One of the greatest delights of landscape gardening is the conversion of a piece of profitless waste into a region of beauty, and the restriction in the number of plants that can be used tends to simplicity and breadth—precious qualities so often missed on good ground where many things will grow.

In strange and unexpected ways one discovers the plants that take kindly to hungry and barren soils. I never shall forget the sheet of purple lavender that covered the ground under an ancient cypress tree and the bold groups of lemon-scented geranium close by in a wild old garden where many a year had passed since and diligent gardening had been carried out. Again I saw this spring flowering lavender with its deep purple flowers covering the ground in a corner of an old country garden where there would otherwise have been weeds. That this little lavender freely seeds and sows itself accounted for this veil of purple cast about these old neglected gardens; Lavendula staechis is the way it is catalogued and Italian lavender its common and more friendly name.

Before I go further in the enumeration of plants for barren places, we will consider the places that come under this title. There is the dry sunny hillside so exposed that only a few plants adapt themselves to the rigorous conditions. There is the ground around buildings, where overhanging eaves greatly reduce the moisture content, and the hot afternoon sun beats down mercilessly on ill-chosen plants, bringing forth the oft repeated remark that "nothing will grow here." And there is the ground beneath trees that is root ridden and almost perpetually dry. In such a place as this a group composed of Echium candicans, rock roses, felecia augustifolia, and Italian lavender are at present flourishing and making one of the most attractive pictures on the landscape about my cottage. These low shrubs are completely covering the ground beneath a black wattle tree, well known to be one of the most virulent of trees. The coloring is of mauve purple and cream, with a single plant of cistus albidus for pink.

Sometimes a hillside is so steep as to save it from the improvement that so often falls into the hands of people with little appreciation of the existing plant growth and topography. On a more gentle inclination, but still unsuitable for turf, grass is all too frequently sown, only to prove eventually its unsuitability to the site.

Far from being viewed in the light of a problem, these hillsides are in reality a wonderful opportunity for the achievement of some of the most picturesque effects with the plants that will brave the poor soil and excessive dryness, and endure the wind-swept exposure. The very thought of such a hillside planted with cistus and echium, sun-roses and cypress is stimulating.

From the list of plants that follows may be chosen those for either hillside or dry border.

The Rock Roses: Cistus monspeliensis, a dense and small foliaged shrub, growing three feet high spreading itself well on the ground, commences to flower in late spring. Single cream white flowers, one and a half to two inches across, with beautiful yellow stamens. A vigorous grower. Cistus canescens has foliage that is slightly larger than C. monspeliensis and of a grayish green, single mauve pink flowers and not quite so vigorous in growth though quite hardy.

Cistus Albidus. The plant I have under this name is similar to C. canescens but with flowers that are a much brighter pink. There seems to be some doubt whether this is correctly named. Both albidus and canescens grow to the same proportions as monspeliensis.

Cistus Florentinus creeps along the ground like a Helianthemum, in foliage and flower it is very similar to monspeliensis.

From a New Zealand nursery I secured a plant sent out by this nursery under the name Cistus lusitanicus. It has somewhat wiry spreading shoots, glaucus foliage, and yellow flowers blotched with black at the base of each petal. Although undoubtedly of the natural order Cistacea, it is, I rather think, a Helianthemum, not a Cistus.

Cistus Ladaniferus is a much coarser plant than any of the varieties already mentioned, growing into a shrub that is inclined at times to be leggy and therefore not to be relied upon to cover the ground. It is, however, delightful planted close to Roman Cypress. I have in mind an entrance to a garden that led one up a steep incline, where this Cistus is one of a flourishing group of evergreen plants that have transformed this gravelly hillside into a cool and interesting approach to the garden above.

Grevillea Rosmarinifolia, a native of New South Wales, needs to be separated from some plants with which the rosy red flowers may clash. The white flowering Cistus or any other shrub with white flowers will do this quite effectively. It delights in a position fully exposed to the sun. It ultimately grows to five or more feet high.

Echium candicans, or Pride of Madeira is a magnificent sight with its large sage green foliage and massive spikes of purple flowers in late spring. It is a little fastidious sometimes in being transplanted but extraordinarily hardy when established. The bush grows but three or four feet high but the flower spikes are often four feet above it when in full flower.

Eriostemon neriifolium, an Australian native, is of excellent form for covering bare ground, generally spreading well right down to the ground. In spring and often for a great part of the summer it is covered with small star-shaped pink-tinged flowers. Like most other drought-resisting plants, it is an evergreen.

An evergreen variety of the Mock Orange, Philadelphus mexicana, is a delightfully fragrant shrub, even stronger scented than the better known and taller growing variety Philadelphus coranarius, but of a fragrance perhaps not so delicate. When isolated it grows from three to four feet high, but will often climb to a considerably greater height against a fence or among other plants into which it can send its branches. Although the foliage is not particularly pleasing in color, the extreme hardiness of the plant, the fragrance of the flowers and the well-nourished appearance it generally presents make it quite desirable.

Around a Pool

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Oswego, Ore.

A great part of the charm of a pool is in its setting, and this, of course, includes the planting about it. The pool in the photograph at left is set in the lawn before a pergola. Seated on a bench under the wistaria vines, one looks out at its quiet circle of light and shadow, and if one wishes a nearer view of the goldfish that dart about in it, there is a row of stepping stones leading across the grass to the flower-bordered edge.

This flower border is a close mat of Veronica prostrata, covered in spring with deep blue blossoms. Between this and the pool are planted at intervals bright yellow violas, which bloom more or less all summer. When the veronica has gone out of bloom, its blue is replaced by planting among the violas a light blue lobelia. At the left of the picture is shown a single plant of lemon yellow California poppy, leaning over the rim.

The need for a taller plant to vary the lines of the picture is met by placing a group of wiregrass and one of the taller plant, spiraxis pulcherrima, at the back of the pool. The spiraxis is as attractive in seed as in flower, for the heavy pendent seed clusters give a graceful droop to the stalk. Its use here is an interesting variation from the usual group of iris that has come to be a conventional feature of pool plantings.

DREW SHERRARD

The City Back Yard

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

POSSIBLY no type of garden is more difficult to plan artistically than the city back-yard garden. In many of the old cities in Pennsylvania the house is built flush with the street line and the garden goes rambling to a depth of 250 or 300 feet at the rear of the house. The width of the plot varies from 20 to 40 feet. It is hard sometimes to keep a garden of this type interesting all the way down the 300 feet. One point to remember and plan for in this kind of garden is the extreme end of the garden. It matters not if the path be grass or stepping stones, straight or winding, broad or narrow, interest must focus on the end of the path. A long garden walk with nothing worth while to see at the end of it will flatten the loveliness of any garden.

In many of these gardens the family garage is placed at the end of it. This may be covered with vines or climbing roses and a good background for the feature is made. One way to work out this end feature is to build a miniature formal garden with a small bird bath in the center of a square, with four small flower beds divided by four walks, one of which will, of course, lead straight to the garage entrance from the yard. These four small beds should be planted with gay summer flowers that do not grow too nigh—annual larkspur, calliopsis, portulacci, baby's breath, forget-me-nots, verbena, sweet alyssum, etc.

Interest Increases

When these old gardens are on two levels with the terrace rather steep—five steps or more—the garden will have a tendency to slope to the parallel street and the end of the garden will be flat. The extreme end of one old garden of this type (without garage) has a double row of shrubbery — lilacs, weigelas, spireas, altheas—closing the garden from the street and in front of the shrubbery is a large round flower bed filled in April and May with handsome tulips and later in the summer with fine varieties of zinnias and edged with little marigolds ("brownies"). Between the shrubbery and the flower bed this particular garden always has color at its extreme end, and as one walks down the long path the interest increases instead of petering out.

Others of these long narrow gardens have a tendency to rise a bit as they near the parallel street, which is a somewhat higher grade. This effect can be increased by filling up the lower end, making a rise which will require three or four steps of stones leisurely placed. By the sides of the stones Oriental poppies and irises may be planted. They will be high enough for their gorgeous beauty to be seen from any part of the garden. The remainder of the space reserved for this end feature may be treated as a rock garden with unusual rock plants.

Series of Small Pools

Another way of treating the long garden with a rise at the end is to use stone steps and give a somewhat rocky effect to the whole feature, then in among the rocks and earth work a chain or series of small pools — three or five — and plant round and about the pools, irises, lemon day lilies, ferns, columbines, calliopsis, larkspur, funkia (white and blue), and if the pools are not too shallow a few water lilies in each one. Not only does the family which owns this enchanting garden love it, but also the guests who visit it and all the birds as well.

Naturally in all the gardens it is the eye which must be pleased. The eye is the avenue through which the garden is most enjoyed. The delicious perfume which the garden tosses into the air comes to us, of course, through the sense of smell, but the main enjoyment of the garden comes to us when it is viewed as a whole. Therefore, not only line and color must be pleasing but that indefinable something called symmetry and proportion which, in order to have a finished and artistic looking garden, each garden lover must work out and feel for himself in his own little garden.

LOUISE STANUN MARSHALL

The Plant Window

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Few of us, in these days of crowded streets, are able to enjoy the view from our windows. The window which looks upon a blank wall, as so often happens in the city, must be made interesting enough in itself to attract the eye. One usually resorts to concealing curtains, which, beautiful as they may be, only succeed in keeping out precious light. Another method is to convert the window into a miniature conservatory. Rows of attractive plants, though hardly thick enough to screen the view, will hold the eye of the observer.

The plant window should be shadeless and curtainless, too, unless the curtains are arranged so that they will hang away from the plants. Thin, narrow shelves will be used to hold the plants, placed so that there is sufficient headroom. The distance between the shelves should depend upon the type of plants to be used. Low-growing types will produce a more desirable effect. Shelves of plate glass are the best, but if this is not possible they may be of metal or thin wooden strips. The shelves should not be placed too close to the window-panes, and some advise a heavy window shade for protection on unusually cold nights.

The flower pots should be alike, and of an inconspicuous color. An attractive effect is produced through the use of two species of plants, say begonias and English ivy used alternately. Vines are most important for this window, since their trailing greenery adds a note of luxuriance Paper-white and yellow narcissus, as well as Chinese lilies, might be grown for special effect. Since the flower window will become an important feature of the room, the plants must be in first-class condition at all times. It might be best to rely upon foliage plants such as coleus, wandering Jew, or croton to supply the color.

R. S. W.

The Rhuses

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

These lovely shrubs are all natives of America. They have an unusual habit which at all times is beautiful. The leaves of Rhus typhina, for instance, are like a large palm, and the leaflets hang in such a manner as to represent the antlers of a stag. In autumn these leaves turn all the colors of the rainbow. Their beauty is enhanced by dense spikes of crimson seed clusters. The Wig Tree (Rhus cotinus) has egg-shaped leaves which, like those of its relative, are renowned for their autumn coloring. In the winter fluffy hairs grow over the leaves, and look for all the world like a wig. There is no need for a rich soil, and success is every bit as great in partial shade as in full sun.

My Hobby

Boston, Mass.

Dear Friends:

I love mostly my spring garden for it is so full of radiant blooms and the past cold freezing months in no way check their expression of joy. They multiply abundantly and ask so little in the way of care. This is always a beautiful lesson to me for it should teach us to give abundantly and never measure by what we get. The spring flowers give us every color and if we give them space they will spread out great carpets of blue, gold, white, lavender and pink.

The gardener's joy is all year round, for when the winter months come he thrills over his studies and plans, which he is gathering from catalogues and books, and he may even have a window garden.

For a very few dollars one can establish a source for constant giving and the more one gives and shares from his garden the more it multiplies. I find great joy in fresh garden flowers. I have seen such pleasure and gratitude over a small bouquet which to me seemed small and of little value. Most people love flowers and many who have other riches will express more love and appreciation of a few flowers than for any other gift.

Those who dream of nature and talk of getting back to nature should take their first step in a garden of their own even if it must be in a window box in an apartment window.

(Miss) S. B.

* * *

[After publishing Mr. R. P.'s hobby letter on nut-growing we received so many letters asking for information that at our request Mr. R. P. sends us further details in the letter which follows.]—The Editor.

Lyme, Connecticut

Dear Garden Friends:

That hobby of growing nut trees which I told you about in a former letter has aroused so much interest that the editor wants me to write you again with some more information.

The friend who first started me growing nut trees is Dr. Robert T. Morris of Stamford, Conn. He spent many years perfecting a way of grafting black walnuts so that these trees would produce thin-shelled nuts with larger kernels in a few years' time—in fact as quickly as apples. I hasten to mention my friend as an authority as he is dean of the Northern Nut Growers' Association, and all I know has been learned from him.

The practice is to take a scion from a natural tree that has exceptionally fine nuts and graft this on to young seedling stock. There are only a few of these "mother" trees in the United States and they are all inspected and approved by the Northern Nut Growers' Association before they can be used for scions. When you consider that it has formerly taken 30 to 40 years to get a crop of black walnuts, and even then the shells were thick and the kernels hard to extract, you can see how wonderful it is to get these trees to bear a fine crop of thin-shelled nuts within four or five years after planting.

Because this grafting process is difficult (not at all like grafting fruit trees or peach budding which is comparatively simple) the grafted stock has not been available until recently. Now, however, one can buy the trees all grafted ready for planting and they are delivered coated with wax to retain the moisture till they are ready to put out new shoots. Except for some pruning and fertilizing there is no trouble in raising a crop of black walnuts in this way. The trees are placed 40 or 50 feet apart as they need plenty of room, but other crops or garden plants can be grown in between. I planted 18 to the acre, using ordinary New England farm soil in a field that used to be planted with corn.

The company which is selling the trees grafted by the Morris method (they call them pedigrees because the history is traced back through its family scion) is The Living Tree Guild, 468 Fourth Avenue, New York City. They have a special department directed by Miss Sawyer who will be very happy to answer questions concerning this interesting new kind of farm crop. (Mr.) R. P.

California Gardening

"California Gardens" by Winifred Starr Dobyns (Macmillan $5) is a de luxe book of pictures. It is certainly a happy hunting ground for all our California enthusiasts, and would make a beautiful gift for anyone who loves armchair gardening. Aside from that, a person studying design, in relation to his own plot or in a landscape course, could gain much by a study of these beautiful and well-chosen photographs. While the garden pictures are on the whole those of large estates, the detail shown can be applied to similar situations in some corner of a small plot. Twenty pages of text at the beginning lend interest to the pictures that follow.

Put phlox in the background of your border and in clumps down the entire length It will be growing while the earlier things are in their full joy of bloom and when these are rusty and gone, the glory of the phlox, white and crimson and salmon and magenta and many more, will give a glorious radiance.

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

Dignity Returns With Richness

NOW that the Preservation Society, as it is familiarly known in Boston, has relieved the old Otis Mansion of exhibition cases, we can better realize what a remarkably fine home it was in the 1790's and later. The society fortunately is able to furnish most of the house, temporarily, in something like its original manner, through loans from the Mabel Grady Garvan Collection and from numerous private local sources.

The dining room, restored to its original colors, was noticed on this page two weeks ago. It is a striking effect, in reality, to see the cool, jade-green and the cream white of the woodwork. It suggests, with its classic figures and groups on the darker background, the jasper ware of Wedgwood, and it is, of course, contemporary with that product.

The great dining table, which will seat 24 people, is supplied with the original chairs, although these are not in evidence. Chairs and table belonged to the father of Mr. W. Sumner Appleton, president of the society, and have been presented by him.

Three bedrooms are completely furnished in different styles. One is in mahogany, of about 1760, block-front desk and bureau, claw and ball-foot canopy bed and Chippendale chairs and mirrors speaking for the heavy dignity of those days. The deep purple printed cotton bed drapery and coverlet, matching the chair covers, accentuates this sense of weight, which is enlivened by a Persian rug and numerous silver candlesticks.

A smaller bedroom is equipped wholly with American curly maple, except for two or three satinwood pieces—two woods with close resemblance. The Sheraton style prevails throughout in pieces of marked delicacy and beauty in the contents of this room, all of which have been loaned by Mrs. Robert Cushman.

Other rooms of the house have been outfitted in excellent taste by the use of wholly suitable loaned furnishings. The officials of this Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities hope that members and friends may be stimulated by this display to the point of helping the society to acquire similar furnishings for permanent use.

This Harrison Gray Otis appears to have been a very prosperous citizen, for within 10 years he built three other houses. The last was a country estate about 12 miles out, in the town of Belmont, this home being considerably altered and used as a country club.

Now that the buildings on the adjoining lot have been remodeled and connected with the headquarters mansion, there is opportunity for showing in museum manner the thousands of valuable things which have been accumulating for more than 20 years. Display cases make examination easy for those who are interested in the excellent earthenware, china, glass and scores of other articles which are important, either historically or intrinsically. With the preservation of old houses its main objective at present, it is natural that many valuable architectural details should be housed here. Balusters, sections of cornices, window sash with leaded, diamond-shaped panes, others set with the rare old bull's-eye glass, suggest the wealth of similar materials.

The special exhibition now being held continues through Feb. 16, the hours being from 11 to 6. The house and the museum are at all times open to the public on the payment of a small fee. C. G. B.

The watch-fob seal of John Hancock, bearing his initials in his well-known script, has been added to the collection of fine American silver which Judge A. T. Clearwater has lent to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. The stone is in its original heavy gold setting.

W. & J. Sloane, Interior Decorators Bottomley, Wagner & White, Architects

Spacious, homelike arrangements and furniture such as belonged in the New England home of 1840's give the private quarters in the Phillips Inn at Andover, Mass., a rarely inviting aspect.

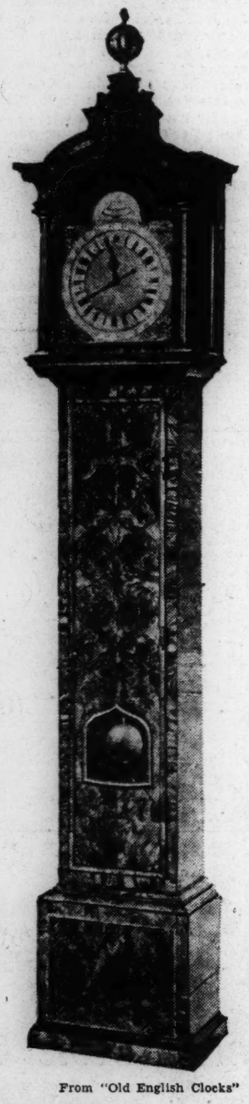
Draperies are of sea-green glazed chintz. The carpet has an all-over pattern of gray, rose and blue; the chair coverings are in blue-green and rose figures.

The parlor at Phillips Inn has furnishings of different periods which blend acceptably with an effect of easy hospitality. Wing chairs of Chippendale type provide desired twentieth-century ease.

The walls have white woodwork with light gray paper; the carpet is of dark gray-green and the curtains green moire. Bright yellow and bright rose damask are used on the chairs and the sofa.

Old English Clocks

IT IS a pleasing thing to grasp and to handle—a thin, folio-size volume, a scant hundred pages of handmade paper, text and fine illustrations having nearly equal shares. In this "Old English Clocks," Mr. F. H. Green makes no atempt to reach the numerous thousands who care for those peculiarly apealing heritages from the pre-Georgian days. It is only a little



From "Old English Clocks"

A clock standing in the Buckingham Palace, photographed by special permission of H. M. the King. It is called a one-year equation timepiece and registers the difference between apparent and solar time. The oak case is veneered with beautiful walnut burr. Made about 1700 by Thomas Tompion.

circle of collectors who are likely to secure the 300 copies that he has printed privately. They will esteem the book for several reasons, one of them surely being because by the permission of his Majesty King George V, it pictures for the first time three of the masterpieces of Thomas Tompion, made for the Royal Family about 1700.

There is a particular lore for whoever would become familiar with the merits of those old timepieces which called for the combined skill of persons in two if not three fields. The mechanical terms sound very profound and quite beyond the grasp of the casual listener. Then, astronomers assisted some of the famous clock makers, that their more ambitious devices might mark such obscure facts as the difference each day between mean and solar time. To protect the intricate mechanisms from disturbance or injury, they were inclosed in cabinet work that was often of the most excellent sort, thus calling in the high skill of still another craft. So the metal worker, the mathematician or astronomer, the woodworker, all contributed to the building of some of these things, while the first and the last were always involved.

The erudition of the author does not burden his pages, however sure the reader may feel that there is a rich store of wisdom and experience in reserve. A dozen seventeenth-century names are mentioned which include those most esteemed in their craft, typical pieces of their work in tall or in bracket form being shown, with comments.

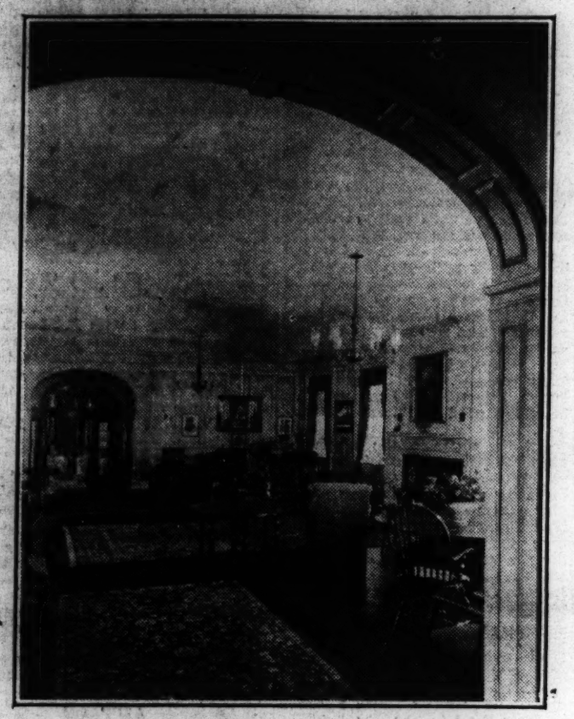
It is well for enthusiastics to remember that no tall clocks are likely to be found that are over 250 years old, and that there are very few existing which were made that early. Before then, time-marking devices were mostly crude and inexact and costly, but some inventions of around 1650 led soon to notable achievements in accurate and enduring mechanisms. It is in honor of the tercentenary of the founding of the Clockmakers' Company in 1631 that this book is issued, and to that institution it is inscribed.

The emergence of new forms of activity, as fresh growth from ancient roots, has a dramatic example in those blacksmiths—workers in iron and steel—who became the builders of the early time-measuring machines that were made of those metals at first. It was Thomas Tompion, son of a blacksmith, who forged and shaped with his own hands those admirable mechanisms which excited the wonder of all Europe and which still function accurately in royal palaces and elsewhere.

Much individualism in design existed in those early days, one example seeming very strange to us. Joseph Knibb, who stood high in his craft, preferred to use the Roman numerals as the basis for the hour strokes of his clocks. A large bell sounded the X or the V of a number and a small bell struck the I. So at 12 o'clock would be heard one stroke on the large bell and two on the small; at three would come that many small-bell strokes; at four, one small and one large; similarly for the other hours. This reduces the hammer action from 78 an hour to 37, saving power accordingly.

Some of the author's experiences, recent as well as earlier, enliven the text and hint that there are many more which readers would have welcomed. How much could he tell of the assembling of the famous Wetherfield collection, for example, since he mentions its owner familiarly. Then, we are curious about the basis of the honor of being the first to photograph the King Tompion clocks.

This book is published by St. Dominic's Press, 20 Bury Street, W. C. 1, at 30 shillings. C. G. B.



The main lobby and lounge of the Phillips Inn reveal the American Colonial character which prevails throughout. Eighteenth-century engravings and a portrait of George Washington by Rembrandt Peel dignify the walls. Important items of furniture have been lent by Mabel Brady Garvan collection. The walls are in antique ivory: the draperies, brown chintz with green, yellow and blue figures, the same fabric being used for a part of the upholstery which is otherwise in solid browns, blues, and greens. These colors with the ivory background comprise the general scheme. The furniture is of pine, maple, and mahogany, most of it being of the eighteenth century.

An Important Exhibition

By COLLECTOR

London

LOVERS of old English walnut furniture are promised a rare feast at the "Age of Walnut" exhibition. It will open, at Sir Philip Sassoon's magnificent house in Park-Lane, on behalf of a hospital charity, on Feb. 22, to continue until the end of March.

Both amateur and professional collectors of antique furniture on both sides of the Atlantic have an almost fanatical admiration for pieces made of walnut and this will be probably the most important exhibition of its kind ever held in this country. The period covered will be from 1660, when the monarchy was restored in the person of King Charles II, until 1714, the close of the reign of Queen Anne.

The display will overlap the King Charles II exhibition, now proceeding at the house at 22 Grosvenor Place lent by the Duke of Westminster, which will still be open when the "Age of Walnut" begins and includes a number of late Carolean examples of walnut furniture.

The exhibition arranged by Sir Philip, however, will begin with the time of Charles II, but will extend through the reigns of King James II, William and Mary, and Queen Anne, after which mahogany gradually began to supersede walnut in popular favor. Walnut, of course, is one of the most lovely and interesting of the old English woods, its color effects being probably unmatched in the history of furniture in this country.

Oak was the traditional wood from which English furniture was made from the Middle Ages right down to Commonwealth days, although, in rare instances, walnut was actually employed as early as Tudor times. It was at the Restoration, however, that walnut began to banish oak.

The late seventeenth century examples were of solid wood, the designs showing Dutch, Italian and French influences. It became the fashion, however, in Queen Anne's time, to make oak or pine the basis of the furniture but to conceal the body with a veneer of walnut which was hand-cut across the tree in slabs. This displayed the strikingly beautiful grain and obtained a charming delicacy of line. Wonderful effects were achieved by cross-banding different strips of the veneer and varying the course of the grains and shades.

I hear that many beautiful pieces, including masterpieces of marquetry—a combination of inlay and veneer in colored woods such as box and sycamore—will be exhibited. Also, that a number of jealously guarded walnut treasures are being shown in public for the first time, by titled and other owners residing in all parts of the British Isles.

Tallboys, mirrors, stools, chairs, tables, bureaus with and without secret drawers, cabinets, secretaries and clocks, settees and love-seats, suites and single pieces—all will be represented by consummate examples.

Old English furniture veneered with burl walnut panels marked in a series of knot-like rings, is particularly admired by collectors. This delightful pattern, I might mention, was obtained by applying in a decorative manner slices cut from the gnarled roots of the walnut tree.

These periodic exhibitions at Sir Philip's house are famous among connoisseurs, the one of old English plate held in 1929 being especially memorable.

For the American Buyer Abroad

American "small" collectors visiting England the coming summer will surely be asking which are the best provincial towns outside London in which to seek for antiques.

Beautiful Bath, to begin with, is rich in antique shops and indeed is said to possess more of these establishments than any other British city of its size.

Cambridge, Chester, Guildford, Exeter, Oxford and Shrewsbury are happy hunting-grounds, while in Lancashire and Yorkshire, Harrogate, Preston, Richmond, Lancaster and York all have their following among collectors.

Among the south coast seaside resorts, Brighton, with its world-famous "Lanes" comes probably first, but many a "find" has also been made by the persevering seeker in Bognor, Bournemouth, Eastbourne, Hastings and Worthing.

Numerous collectors, however, have discovered at long last the treasure they have been seeking, in some sleepy village in the Cotswolds, the Chiltern Hills or the Wye Valley.

The Emperor Otto Cup

Riga, Latvia

MOST European countries have valuable metal articles in their churches and monasteries, a heritage from the Middle Ages. The Baltic states, however, have suffered so severely from wars that these articles only come to light during excavations.

One of the most valuable of these excavated articles is the Emperor Otto cup, which is to be seen in the Dom Museum in Riga. This cup was found scores of years ago in the north of Livland (now Estonia) in a field in the neighborhood of Fellin Castle which was built by medieval knights. The cup, which has a diameter of 13 inches and is made of dark bronze, more than 900 years ago was used as a patena chrismalis, a vessel in which the consecrated oil was kept during church services. It is an exceedingly valuable relic, as the only other specimen known was found in the neighborhood of Magdeburg, Ger. The cup derives its name from the portrait of Otto the Great (936-973), which is to be seen on five medallions at the extremities and in the center of a flat cross covering the bottom.

Nobody knows how this cup bearing the portrait of an ancient German Emperor came to north Livland, but there is an idea that it was taken there from Germany by knights of one of the various orders who conquered the land in the thirteenth century.

The Dom Museum has many other interesting excavated metal objects dating from the Middle Ages, but none is as valuable as the Emperor Otto cup.

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Dessert Forks	32.00	20.00
Dessert Knives	38.00	24.00
Dinner Forks	40.00	24.00
Dinner Knives	42.00	27.00
Butter Spreaders	22.00	14.00
Coffee Spoons	10.00	6.00
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EDUCATIONAL

When Is a School a School?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RECENTLY I closed four years' service as a teacher. The time was equally divided between two public high schools. I shall call them Scott and Frobisher.

Scott and Frobisher are pushing hard at their jobs. They are about of a size; they are about equally well organized and employ the latest devices in the way of tests, measurements, records and equipment; their curricula are constantly being analyzed and altered. An examiner—employing the customary standards—would find it difficult to rank them far apart. Yet, fundamentally, they are very different, for a reason that I can express tritely, and briefly, by saying that Scott is perspiring, Frobisher is inspiring.

The man who heads the work at Frobisher is a teacher, to the manner born. He is quite frankly exuberant over being alive. He is strenuously busy with interests outside his administrative duties. The fire of his enthusiasm burns down to his teachers. It is something intangible, but warm, vital and human. It makes the difference. "Children must want to come to school here," he cries. "Life here must be moving, full of adventure and exploration. The world is so full of a number of things! We must let our folks know it!"

The Red-Letter Day

The red-letter day in the life of a student at Frobisher must come, if possible, when he meets Homer or Solon or Shakespeare or Tom Jefferson for the first time. The days on which formal reports are issued must be made minor days. "The more insignificant I can make report cards seem," says the principal, "the more confidently do I feel that our school is succeeding in getting on toward real education."

When Frobisher has stimulated a boy or a girl to recognize in his own inner experience the delights of achievement, mastery, learning, experimentation, it insists that it has done the important and priceless thing—wether the formal reports indicate it or not.

I can attest, from my faculty experience in that institution, that there is an eagerness, an alertness, a curiosity, a degree of intellectual and artistic achievement among the students that is surpassing. I talked with two Frobisher graduates who led their respective classes in the same college; both of them said, in substance, "Well, I guess that if I hadn't gone to Frobisher, I'd still be walking around dead." Another graduate, now at Stanford, expressed himself: "Frobisher is an alarm clock—wakes a fellow up. I'd been asleep for 15 years before I went there. Think of all the time I lost—snoozing. If I'd kept on, I'd have been ahead of Rip Van Winkle."

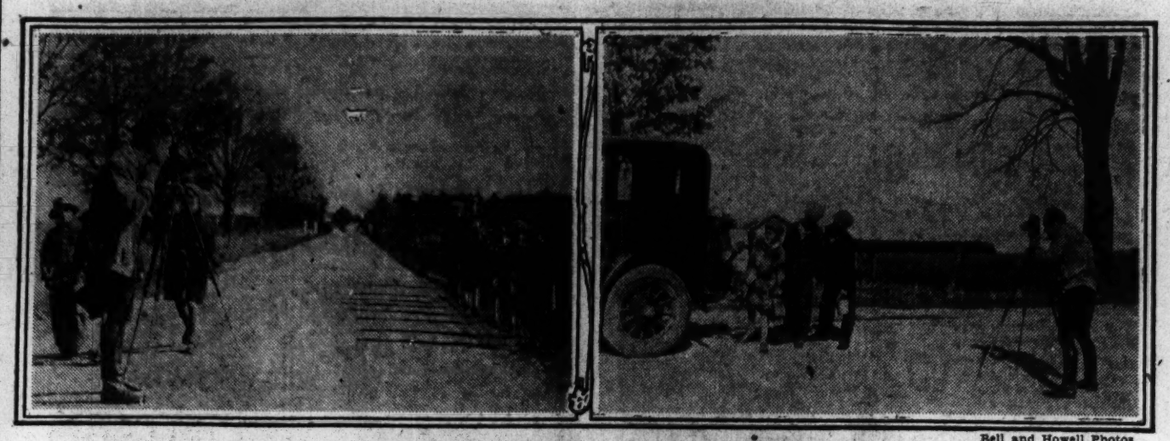
Scott, the other school in which I served, has a faculty boasting more graduate degrees; it employs two mental-test experts and a secretary to keep the multitudinous records. If anything, it has finer equipment; it draws from a slightly superior community. And yet, on every count I can think of—physical, intellectual, spiritual—its finished product is inferior to that from Frobisher. Students take courses as if they were doses of medicine and regard with elation those sections of the curriculum which they can skip. There is more restlessness than curiosity; more boredom than eagerness. One pupil said: "Aw, the teachers around here are just doing one stunt after another to keep us interested. Motivation I think they call it. Desperation, if you ask me. They make a fellow feel like an infant, with grown-ups acting funny to keep him quiet and make him be good."

The One That Perspires

Scott tries hard, too hard. The machinery creaks. It attempts to carpenter its product. The quality of unspoiled vigor is absent. The whole attempt is too ponderous, too "scientific," too self-conscious, too obvious, too chilling.

Frobisher succeeds because it believes in and respects the pleasure-animus; it believes that one good reason for doing things, learning things, is for the fun of it. Frobisher bubbles with a wondrously contagious enthusiasm. Its faculty, led by one thrilling explorer, is made up of fellow-explorers who are still pursuing their subjects—who are more students and amateurs than teachers, and have, in consequence, a humility that invites and gives confidence to the timid. There is something challenging about the whole atmosphere and personnel of the place; the machinery does not obtrude; it is there, just as it is present at Scott, but it is not taken too seriously. Everybody, from the principal down makes jokes about it. Where it helps, it is blessed; where it interferes or deadens, it is disregarded. For Frobisher is everlastingly busy inviting its students to quit submitting to systems, texts and teachers, that they may become their own critics, their own Abelards—seeking and thinking for themselves.

F. C.



Bell and Howell Photos

TEACHING CHILDREN HOW TO ACT IN TRAFFIC

Children of Muskegon County, Mich., Act for a Motion Picture Educational Film.

Motion pictures with the children themselves as actors are being made by Muskegon County to teach rural school children how to conduct themselves in traffic. The picture is being shown in many of the schools of the county. It was carried out under the direction of Mr. W. J. Berichon, county traffic officer. Mr. Berichon during recent years has visited every rural school in the county many times, giving safety talks and advice. When he noted a lack of interest on the part of the children, he decided a motion picture would make fresh appeal, and, finding none was to be had, he set about making one himself. He filmed scenes at each of the 85 schools in the county.

The Parent

Hartford City, Ind.

Dear Editor:

I enjoy the Parent column so much with its helpful suggestions, I would like to pass along a few suggestions I have used with my own small children, ages four and five years and five months.

The two older children love their baby sister. At first it was hard for them to become accustomed to a small baby in the house and try as I might, I couldn't keep them quiet while baby was napping. One day when the baby had just gone to sleep the oldest, a boy, came rushing upstairs calling to me. I stopped him and asked him gently but firmly if he loved his baby sister, to which he answered, "Yes, Mother, why?" I then asked if he wanted her to grow, to which he answered, "Yes." Then I said, "Then you must let her sleep in peace and quiet." He turned and tiptoed downstairs and met the four-year-old in the hall and repeated the above conversation to her, to which she replied the same as he, and they both tiptoed outdoors, closing the door softly.

I have found if patience is used and love reflected, the children respond more readily than if just spoken to hurriedly and briefly. Sometimes it requires a great deal of patience to get results, but if conscientiously applied good results are assured.

I told them they would have to help Mother teach baby to be orderly and to eat her meals without playing at the table, wasting their food, etc., to which they responded with keeping their playroom "picked up" as well as being more orderly in the other parts of the house and at the table at mealtime.

They tell the baby what they learn at Sunday School as well as trying to sing the hymns to her and she expresses her appreciation with a big smile.

(Mrs.) M. P.

Filer, Idaho

Dear Editors:

I enjoy the letters in The Parent column so much and have received many helpful suggestions from them. Particularly helpful this winter have been the suggestions for indoor play. The winter sand box filled with cornmeal, which was described in a recent letter has provided so many pleasant hours on stormy days for my two "littlest ones" that I should like to mention it with especial gratitude.

Perhaps some of the readers of The Parent column might be interested in a home bulletin board I saw recently, and which seemed to me to be a source of very real inspiration for the entire family, in that it provided an attractive medium for sharing items of mutual interest. The bulletin board, which was of pleasing construction and generous proportions, was hung in the dining room, and on it is pasted interesting articles clipped from magazines and newspapers, including many gleanings from the Monitor. Good jokes, helpful suggestions, reproductions of masterpieces of art, and last but not least, a quotation from the Scriptures printed in large letters, all find their place on the bulletin board. The material is left posted for one week at a time, after which it is removed, and ready for new material, which may be placed there by any member of the family.

A pleasant custom in another family I know is a family post office, once a week. Saturday is Post Office Day, and the post office hour comes immediately after breakfast. At this time a small pasteboard box is opened, each child taking a week being postmaster. There is always a letter from Mother for each child, in which she commends progress, suggests improvements, and mentions any extra Saturday tasks she would like taken over. The children, in turn, enjoy writing little letters to Mother and each other, which may be dropped in the box at any time, but are distributed only during the post office hour on Saturday morning.

(Mrs.) A. F. H.

* * *

Northwood Center, N. H.

Dear Friends:

We feel very strongly that a child should have an allowance on which he can depend, and which may be spent as he pleases. Our experience may be of help to someone.

When our little boy started school, he was nearly six years old. He had to be away from home all day, going on a bus and taking his lunch. We soon found that there was a continual request for money, five cents for candy, five cents for a pencil, a little here and a little there. Therefore we decided to give him an allowance. At first this was twenty-five cents, five cents for each school day. There was no restriction as to how he should spend it, except that he was cautioned against spending too much for candy, as it would make him not care to eat his other food.

Of course there was some unwise spending. But in a short time he began, of himself, to save at least a part of his allowance toward some article which he wanted, and which was certainly worth while to him. For instance, he bought one summer about six dollars' worth of really good tools. Some of them were boys' size, but they were real tools.

Not all the money had been saved from his allowance. He put with it some gifts from relatives. But his attitude had been changed toward saving and wise spending.

He is now eleven, and of course has a larger allowance. From it he is expected to put a contribution in the box when we go to church, and to buy his own stockings and hand coverings. The rest is his to do with as he pleases. He spends some for little things, of course. That is entirely natural. But he saves for larger things, too. Last year he bought a good sled from his savings.

But the characteristic which we are most pleased to see is now developing—the quality of sharing. From his allowance he buys whatever gifts he wishes for Christmas, birthdays, or any other occasion. As time goes on we find that he makes definite provision for these gifts, and that he is not niggardly in his spending. He plans ahead for the pleasure of others.

So far we have not stressed the putting of money in a bank, where it will accumulate indefinitely. That goal is too far away for most children. But we do feel that when the time comes, when a larger objective presents itself to him, the habit of providing for his objective will have been established, and he will naturally adopt the new method.

(Mrs. G. K. R.

College Plans Summer Art School at Taos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Denton, Texas

PLANS for organizing a summer school of painting at Taos, New Mexico, under the direction of Texas State College for Women, are definitely under way, following a tentative study of two years by college authorities.

A three-week school, Aug. 15-Sept. 3, will be under the instruction of Alexander Hogue, Texas artist, and will be open to both men and women with experience in painting.

Plans as worked out by Dr. L. H. Hubbard, president of the college, and Miss Mary Marshall, director of the art department, making it possible for students attending the summer art school to obtain college credit. Estimated cost per day is given at $2.50.

Alexander Hogue has exhibited work in National Academy, New York; Art Students League, New York; Southern States Art League; Society of Independent Artists, New York; Print Makers International of Los Angeles; and Santa Fe Museum, Santa Fe, N. M. In 1931 he was awarded the $500 purchase prize at the Allied Arts Exhibit in Dallas, Texas.

A Local Disarmament

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Among the gifts received this Christmas by a small boy was a miniature toy tank modeled after the machines designed for use in warfare.

This little chap had heard about disarmament, and he had seen some moving pictures depicting war as it is. He thought his little problem out by a conference with himself and then announced a "disarmament," struggling manfully with the grown-up word.

He gravely pointed out that the guns could be removed, and the tank thereby converted to a tractor for his toy farm.

Here was a modern example of "beating swords into ploughshares" quite worthy of our thought.

An 'How to Study' Course

Syracuse

AN "HOW TO STUDY" course is among the innovations in curriculum made for the spring semester at Syracuse University, according to its department of public relations.

The course, which is not compulsory, but merely advised for those students who find their college work difficult, will include instruction in outlining texts and making adequate notes from lectures. Students will also be shown how to apportion their time to secure the greatest efficiency.

The "how to study" course will supplement a similar course which is being inaugurated by the department of psychology and also a "tutor-adviser" system which was begun recently for students deficient in their work. Under the later plan the students consult regularly with a faculty member who advises them on such questions as apportioning their time, what to read and on the many personal problems confronting the student, especially the weak student.

A one-semester course in Chinese history will also be added. The instructor in charge will be Dr. M. M. Lee, a political exile from Korea, who recently received his doctor of philosophy degree after study at Boston and Harvard Universities.

Interpreting French Culture

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THE teaching of modern languages has made an immense stride forward in the last two decades. The range of the subject has been extended to include an introduction to the culture of another nation; in other words, modern language teaching is being placed on a level with that of the classics. In Germany the Weimar Constitution gave the impetus for this broader approach to the subject, and some states, notably Prussia, have insisted on thorough study of French and English culture. The problems which arise in thus breaking new ground are discussed by Dr. Edward Schön of Hamburg in his book, "The Problem of Teaching French Culture," B. G. Teubner, 8. Rm. and 9.60. Rm.

Dr. Schön emphasizes certain fundamental facts which must be remembered while interpreting any foreign culture in school. The subject, he insists, is wholly unsuited to unsupervised study. The pupil, with his limited experience, can never do more than grasp isolated details, which he will interpret from his own standpoint, and he needs a teacher who can show their relation to the subject as a whole, and steer him past his prejudices and preconceptions. The teacher must hold a good balance between the study of details and the vision as a whole; he must interpret each work, first as a key to the nature of the artist and his race, secondly in its absolute value as a work of art. And he need have no fear that in steeping himself in the thought of another nation, the pupil will lose in creative ability or in sympathy for his own national culture. Creative ability springs from wells so deep that it cannot be quenched; and we understand our own land better by understanding another. Rarely, in fact, do we gain any true insight into ourselves until we learn sympathy with others.

Must Know His France

Passing to the practical side of the problem, Dr. Schön insists that the old method of working solely from literary texts is lopsided. In considerable detail he elaborates the value of a thorough study of the French countryside and of contemporary French life, including the features and administration of the colonies. Here the teacher must so know his France that he can interpret Paris, the provinces and the colonies as expressions of French life and thought. Fifty fascinating pages are devoted to what might be termed a cultural interpretation of French geography; let us glance at one paragraph, taken from a study of the agricultural districts:

"As peasants, gardeners and vine growers the French feel an intimate kinship with the soil, and even the intellectual class have the delight of connoisseurs in all the noble products of the earth. All the sons and daughters of the land love 'la douce France' with an idealistic affection. The land for them is not only so much of tilled soil, bearing valuable produce; it is . . part of the . . . motherland. How often they quote from the Song of Roland that phrase 'la douce France,' how they honor Joan of Arc as the liberator of the land! Thiers is the liberator of their territories. The World War is for them simply the third invasion of French soil since the Revolution, and one can only understand the urgent demand for 'Security' which has dominated so much of post-war politics when one realizes that back of it lies the almost mystic reverence of the French for their own countryside."

The love of France and of French culture plays a greater part in the national thought than pride of race. Hence the willingness of the French to tolerate great numbers of foreign laborers in their midst, and the readiness with which the colored colonials are accepted as fellow workers. It is a certain attitude to life which makes a man French; consequently, a Negro or a Pole can become a Frenchman.

Intimate Relationship

Passing to the consideration of French literature, Dr. Schön finds the same intimate relationship between the French and their culture. Literature is not for them a thing apart from life; it gives the tone to life. The teacher, therefore, must make his pupils feel what a given work means to a Frenchman, or he will never really understand it. Corneille's "Horace" must seem hopelessly stiff to the young foreigner; to feel its value he must hear Dorchain say—"When, on the day after the battle of the Marne, we felt the possibility of deliverance, the Comédie Française reopened its season with this tragedy. And it is with the same tragedy that on some coming day we shall celebrate our victory and deliverance, for it rings with glory." Corneille corresponds to something vital in the French outlook on life; as Nisard has said: "We reverence heroes, and in the deepest woe we applaud those who have made us play a part in the world's history and have drawn upon us the admiration of humanity . . . on the day on which Corneille disappeared from our stage, we should be no longer a great nation."

G. F. T.

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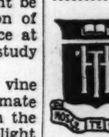

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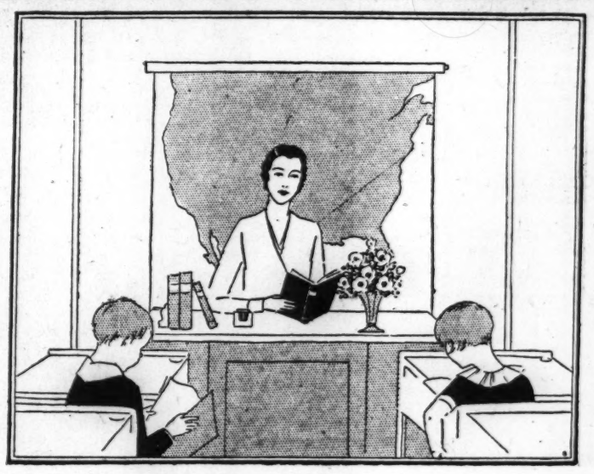

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THE HOME FORUM

A Son of the Samurai

"LADY teacher at school say my name not easy enough—lady teacher say: 'George your name now,'" and then the boy added with a little twinkling smile in his soft brown eyes: "George Washington maybe perhaps—I not know." In such a seemingly casual manner, according to his own telling, did Tsitsera, son of the Samurai, receive the new name by which he was to be known in this country of the west

Seeing that his forebears, for many generations, had worn their honorable swords with distinction, there was some sense of fitness in the fact that he was given the name of an illustrious soldier, although I am inclined to think that the teacher's choice was not influenced by this, as George's family history was unknown to her. Not until he had been in our home for some time did we learn that his family had belonged to the Samurai. It was only as I listened to him talking to the children that I realized this. He was, on one occasion, describing the embellishments upon some swords still in his father's possession and the children were curious to know who had used these strangely decorated weapons. George had met their questions with a smile, admitting that he had never seen them worn. "They belong first to many times great-grandfather — all men of family have swords in long ago days," he explained.

"Then they must have been of the Samurai," I ventured; and, as George turned toward me in assent, it was plain that a little bond of understanding had been established. Despite his noble warrior ancestors, however, there could not have been a more gentle, peace-loving person than this Japanese who came into our home as a house-boy, but whom we soon learned to regard as a friend.

The manner of his coming was unusual. He presented himself upon our threshold one day, a short while before we were about to leave for our vacation. He made a queer little bow as I opened the door and then, with some shyness, enquired: "You want boy?"

I was slightly taken aback for a moment, as I had not acquainted either of the Oriental employment agencies with the fact that I was temporarily without a servant. When I explained that I did not need anyone for the present, his face became a little blank. "You no want boy," he said; and then, with another bow and a quiet "Sank you," he turned away. Even for one of his nationality, this Japanese youth seemed small. He was wearing a black jacket and a pair of spotless white corduroys, which were apparently new and stiff. They were so large for him that they touched the ground, flaring around his ankles in such a manner that his small feet were quite invisible. I remember that, as I watched him walk away, it appeared that he moved awkwardly along the road upon two short white pillars.

The next day about the same time he came again. "You want boy now." This time it was an announcement rather than an enquiry.

I was obliged to repeat what I had said before, but he stood for a moment or so as if waiting for something. His attitude did not portray expectancy so much as courteous attention. It was as though he wished to give me every opportunity to change my mind if I so desired. Finally he thanked me politely, as before, and walked away.

When he came a third time, I felt it incumbent upon me to give my reason as clearly as possible for not employing him. I told him, in the most simple words at my command, that we were going away for some weeks and that the house would be closed until our return. I could only hope he understood what I was saying, as it was quite apparent he knew little English. Later I learned that, at this time, he had been in the country only a few weeks.

We were away from home even longer than we had expected, but George waited upon us the day after our return. I cannot be sure that he had not paid daily visits to our deserted domicile during our entire absence. Such perseverance was surely entitled to some recognition, so I invited him, this time, into the house. He informed me at once that he wished to come and work for me. I told him candidly that I was not in a position to employ him just then—that at the present I did not need an extra servant.

"All le same," he said cheerfully, "I come—money no matter."

The whole business was settled, so far as the applicant was concerned, but, from the standpoint of prospective employer, I could not let it rest here. I consulted with the head of the family and he laughed at my embarrassment. "You might try him," he suggested. "We could give him some pocket money at least."

George was perfectly satisfied to make this arrangement. "All very nice," he said. "I come tomorrow."

He assumed his new duties unobtrusively. Almost before we realized it, he had taken upon himself to render small services to each member of the family. Grubby shoes, kicked off by untidy little feet, were cleaned and neatly put away into their proper place; mud splashes disappeared like magic from the windshield of the automobile, and the car itself maintained a polish it had never known before. Did someone, in the rush of early morning, leave a school book behind, it was George who always discovered this fact and ran after the child. If one of us returned from a shopping expedition, laden with parcels, George seemed to know of our approach before ever we turned the corner of the road; for he would hurry to our relief long before we had reached the house. All these little kindly services were given cheerfully, in addition to his regular household tasks.

He was continually bringing gifts. Sometimes these were his own offerings, and at other times he brought them to me as from his parents. I remember, on one particular occasion, he presented me with a very beautifully lacquered box. I thanked him as I took it into my hands and then, as he seemed to be waiting, I thanked him again. I was perplexed and a little distressed when he still remained, for I felt that in some way I could not have expressed adequate appreciation. Then, fortunately, I remembered something I had been told—that to the Japanese people a box is nothing more than a receptacle, no matter how elaborate it may be. And so I removed the lid and found within a small exquisite piece of old ivory, cunningly carved. His mother had sent it to me and, with a warm feeling at my heart, I knew that she had given me one of her household treasures.

We had often wondered why George had been so anxious to come and live with us. One day my curiosity got the better of me and I asked him the direct question.

"Someone tell me," he said, "that here I learn the very good English. I come because of that." He paused a moment and then he added: "But now I stay because I am happy like in my own home. Sank you."

G. C.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

Courtesy Goodman-Walker Print Shop, Boston, Mass.

"Village Fountain": From a Block Print by Norma B, Hall

Franklin's Industry and Frugality

Reading was the only amusement I allow'd myself. I spent no time in taverns, games, or frolicks of any kind; and my industry in my business continu'd as indefatigable as it was necessary. I was indebted for my printing-house; I had a young family coming on to be educated, and I had to contend with for business two printers, who were established in the place before me. My circumstances, however, grew daily easier. My original habits of frugality continuing, and my father having, among his instructions to me when a boy, frequently repeated a proverb of Solomon, "Seest thou a man diligent in his calling, he shall stand before kings; he shall not stand before mean men," I from thence considered industry as a means of obtaining wealth and distinction, which encourag'd me, tho' I did not think that I should ever literally *stand before kings*, which however has since happened; for I have stood before *five*, and even had the honor of sitting down with one, the King of Denmark, to dinner.

We have an English proverb that says, *"He that would thrive, must ask his wife."* . . . I had one as much dispos'd to industry and frugality as myself. She assisted me cheerfully in my business, folding and stitching pamphlets, tending shop, purchasing old linen rags for the paper-makers, etc., etc. We kept no idle servants, our table was plain and simple, our furniture of the cheapest.—From "The Autobiography of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

Bounty

This is enough: more beauty of far sky
And intricate black branches than my eye
Can follow, or can learn to see; more small
And unsuspected growing things in all
The crevices of earth than I can find;
Yes, and more human beings that are kind.

ANITA LAURIE CUSHING.

And There Smokes Vesuvius

Of course, Naples is what one would call very impressive—it is so like the Italian models who haunt London art studios. It has a tanned face, long hair, wrinkles; it by no means lacks in picturesque dirt, and its costume is weather stained; altogether it might be a king fallen on evil days, or a beggar gifted with good looks. And it has other attractions. The bunches of green trailing plants, hanging like festive decorations from the balconies of the narrowest and dirtiest of streets, refresh the eye, the little hives of hand industry—carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors and such-like crafts innumerable—crushed into dark filthy little dens in the streets, and the vegetable gardens which the wanderer strolls into in his attempts to find his way up to the top of the steep slope on which the town is built, are at any rate interesting to see. . . .

Then, there is the whole scene of close encompassing hills clasping a bay in their arms, with the ridge of the crater of Vesuvius in the middle and its ever streaming and never vanishing cloud banner low above it; the long sweep of yellowish-white houses up the hills and round the bay; the darker commanding masses of castle and wall by the sea; the jaunty rakish sails of the boats—truly one of the finest scenes of the kind in the whole world. . . .

Behind the forbidding walls, the dusty streets, the hives swarming with human beings, are the villas, glimpses of which you get as you whizz past their gateways, and behind them is Vesuvius—smoking, puffing, smouldering; its top purple because of the hidden fires, its lower parts tender green because of the courage and love of nature. . . . Where at last the weary rows of houses, walls and streets end, we come to the mounds of Pompeii. It seems far from the burning mountain, but there it is under the vast heaps of black ash and small white stones which crept up over it and preserves to us the evidences of its prosperity and commerce. . . .

It is the simple things that touch one most intimately. The footprints of a mother and child preserved in clay now in the Reading Museum, for instance, make the whole collection of Roman antiquities there live, by giving them a human touch. So in Pompeii. Streams ran down the narrow channel-like streets, and at the crossings great stepping-stones were placed. They are hollowed and smoothed by the feet of the passers-by. Slaves were the beasts of burden, and, where they dragged their carts past these stones, the pavement is cut into ruts; between the ruts the feet of the slaves have rubbed down and polished the pavement. At frequent street corners are large square marble troughs which received water spouting from the mouths of carved heads. On both sides of the marble slabs by the spout there are smooth grooves worn by the hands of those who supported themselves whilst they bent to drink, or held up jars to catch the water.—J. RAMSAY MACDONALD, in "Wanderings and Excursions."

FEW, perhaps, realize the many steps that enter into the making of a block print, such as "Village Fountain." The print is first made by cutting a key block, which is usually a line block. Then, from this key, prints are made on thin paper and pasted face down on as many other blocks as are required. Of course, the number of these blocks is determined by the number of colors needed. The different color areas are then marked on these blocks and the parts which are not to be printed cut away. This leaves the raised part of each block for painting. Colors in powder form are used, mixed with water and rice-flour paste, which are applied sparingly with a broad thick brush. The paper used is of Japanese manufacture because of its peculiarly absorbent qualities.

The beauty inherent in this Japanese form of making block prints with water color has been caught securely by Norma B. Hall. Mrs. Hall uses maple, cherry and basswood for her blocks, but she prefers cherry. Many of her designs require six or seven blocks for printing, although she sometimes makes five suffice. She usually prints an entire edition as soon as a set of blocks is completed, finding that better and more uniform prints result.

By this it may be seen that the art of block printing might offer some difficulties to the untrained. However, Mrs. Hall's initiation to her work was not by means of formal training. She and her husband, also an artist of distinction, made their first block prints following a visit to Cannon Beach on the Oregon coast. After returning to their home in El Dorado, Kansas, they decided to make a souvenir book with block-print illustrations as a record of their trip. Mrs. Hall had long been interested in Japanese prints; but, after the book was completed, having thirty blocks, she began to see the great possibilities in this branch of art.

The next step in Mrs. Hall's art experience occurred when she met Mabel Royds, a block printer of note. She it was who influenced Mrs. Hall to change from oils to water color, which she now uses almost entirely. Most of her prints are small in size, portfolio work, rather than wall decorations, and they must be seen closely to enjoy in full their delicate cutting and color. Her use of the key block is a happy medium between the old Japanese method where it was concealed, and the modern European style which boldly uses it as part of the design.

Her work is of unusual interest because of its specific line and fine sense of pattern, combined with her clear conception of color harmony. When Mrs. Hall submitted her first portfolio for exhibition to the 1924 International Print Makers' Exhibition, she had the pleasant experience of having them all accepted; and she was formally invited to become a member of the Print Makers' Society of California.

"Village Fountain" is interesting because of its strength of line, its pleasing composition, and the fine tonal quality of the powder-blue background. Done recently, no doubt from notes made abroad, it is typical of hundreds of villages in southern Europe. The fountain itself is not unworthy of consideration; for it is a fine example of the many unsung bits of artistic beauty to be found in odd corners of the world.

Spikenard

There are words more precious
Than spikenard or myrrh;
Sweeter and more delicate
Than rose or lavender.

They are like the flowers
Cold winds blow—
Flame of fire and ice
Springing out of snow!

—SALLY BRUCE KINSOLVING, in "Grey Heather."

Guds oföränderliga universum

Översättning från engelska av den på denna sida förekommande uppsaten i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

BESTÅR verkligt liv av en materiell tillvaro i ett materiellt universum? Det vore väl om människorna begrundade denna fråga och sökte det tillfredsställande svar, som Christian Science giver. De mångfaldiga farhågor och besvikelser, som det mänskliga livet för med sig, kunna vi aldrig tillintetgöra genom att hålla fast vid teorien om en materiell tillvaro i ett föränderligt materiellt universum; ty ju grundligare den materiella tillvaron genomforskas och diskuteras från en materiell ståndpunkt, dess mer förvillande synas dess irrgångar för det mänskliga medvetandet. Men genom att övergiva vilseledande materiella teorier och sysselsätta tanken med att utforska de fakta om Guds fullkomliga universum, Andens universum, som uppenbaras genom Christian Science' lära, sättas vi i stånd att gå vidare, litande på Guds osvikliga ledning och kärleksfulla godhet.

Det finnes ett arbete, som erbjuder ständiga möjligheter för alla människor—andlig forskning. Kristus Jesus, vår Vägvisare, uppmanade judarna att rannsaka "skrifterna". Mary Baker Eddy, Upptäckaren och Grundaren av Christian Science, rannsakade även Skriften, såsom hon omtalar på sid. 109 i Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures*, och hon tillägger: "Denna forskning var ljuv, lugn och buren av hopp, icke självisk eller nedtyngande."

Christian Science grundar sig på Skriften och vilar helt på den andliga tillvarons faktum, såsom det framställes i Första Mosebokens första kapitel, där vi finna berättelsen om skapelsen såsom uttrycket för Guds vara. Sanningen om ett andligt universum och om människan såsom den gudomliga avbilden och likheten är den premiss, från vilken alla rätta andliga slutledningar måste dragas. Vi äro Mrs. Eddy tack skyldiga för att hon upptäckt detta faktum och hur det skall demonstreras. I *Science and Health* läsa vi (sid. 492): "För rätt bevisföring borde det finnas blott ett faktum för tanken, nämligen andlig tillvaro. I verkligheten finnes ingen annan tillvaro, eftersom Liv icke kan vara förenat med sin olikhet, det som är dödligt."

Andens universum kan icke beröras eller rubbas av något materiellt, ty Ande och materie äro motsatser, och för Ande finnes ingen materie. I Christian Science lära vi, att Ande och dess daningar äro verkliga och substantiella, och att materiella begrepp därför äro overkliga, felaktiga, i saknad av substans.

Detta faktum, att tillvaron är rent andlig, kan praktiskt tillämpas, vilket illustreras genom följande erfarenhet. En person, som under flera år innehaft en befattning, och som med hänsyn till den lön han uppbar träffat anstalter för sin sons uppfostran och utbildning, blev plötsligt avskedad på grund av "affärsdepression". Som han emellertid sedan någon tid tillbaka varit en del intresserad av Christian Science, skyndade han att söka gudomlig hjälp, förvissad om att Guds hjälp aldrig sökes förgäves. Hur trösterikt var icke vid denna tid ett budskap i ett brev från en vän: "Intet har förändrats i Guds universum." Den sanning, som detta uppmuntrande budskap innebar, hjälpte till att hålla denna familj uppe, medan den arbetade sig fram den mentala vägen över det dödliga sinnets vågor—falska suggestioner och farhågor—utan att uppslukas av dem, för varje dag närmande sig den hamn, som utgöres av den upplysta förståelsen av andlig tillvaro i Guds oföränderliga universum. Icke endast visade det sig, att de dagliga behoven fylldes, utan det manifesterade sig även visdom vid användandet av de medel, som stodo till buds.

En nytestamentlig författare talar om de välsignelser, som tillfalla dem som blivit "fostrade" genom aga. På samma sätt fingo de, vilka upplevde nyss nämnda erfarenhet, behövlig andlig fostran genom att söka förstå den andliga skapelsens faktum, och denna fostran stärkte så deras tro och förståelse, att till och med sonens arbete i skolan blev belönat med ett stipendium. Såsom Job säger: "Se, detta allt kommer Gud åstad, både två gånger och tre, för den mannen, till att rädda hans själ från graven, så att han får njuta av de levandes ljus."

Att rannsaka Skriften och *Science and Health* är ett sunt arbete, som icke kan lida av depression, ej heller verka nedtyngande på den som sysslar därmed. Tvärtom måste det mentalt höja honom till den ståndpunkt, där han kan skåda Guds andliga universum, icke endast tidtals utan ständigt, ty han kommer slutligen att hållas kvar på denna ståndpunkt—ett förblivande medvetande om den andliga tillvarons faktum. Andlig forskning är dessutom ett arbete, som utvecklar sig, ty det resulterar i lydnad för Skriftens bud: "Loven . . . Herren", och i den mån vårt Gudsbegrepp vidgas och fullkomnas, blir även den mänskliga erfarenheten större och rikare.

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"To My Valentine"

The cult of St. Valentine and the observance of St. Valentine's Day was the last survival of an older England, older than the England of Punch and Judy and the Muffin-man; older than the England of the Stage coach.

The England of Shakespeare, of færy Mab and the drudging goblin, who earned his cream for threshing the corn, when the whole year from the hour when the Christmas Brand was kindled and quenched on Candlemas Day, until the day when the Christmas Log was brought with a noise to the firing, was punctuated by festivals. . . .

St. Valentine's Day was one of the chimes that told the march of the seasons. It is perhaps a survival of something older still, for in Pr n days boys drew the names of girls in honour of the goddess February. The feast of St. Valentine is said to mark the day when the birds begin to mate. Charles Lamb sang its praises, for in his day, and later, until the end of the 'eighties, you bought on St. Valentine's Eve your stock of Valentines. They lay in white cardboard boxes, aromatic with a particular scent; they were soft to the touch and pleasant to the eye; their appeal was sentimental; they were fringed with paper lace, and they mostly bore the picture of a Cupid aiming an arrow at a heart, and a little piece of verse.

Now all that is over. . . . There are no Valentines in the shop windows in February. But last St. Valentine's Day I picked up these verses in a London street:

The fog has hid the February skies,
The streets are dark, and all the world is grey;
But in the mocking sunshine of your eyes,
Saint Valentine is keeping holiday.

Which proved that someone had sent to someone a Valentine.—MAURICE BARING, in "The New Forget-Me-Not. A Calendar."

God's Unchanging Universe

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

DOES real life consist of material existence in a material universe? Mankind may profitably ponder this question, and seek the satisfying answer which Christian Science gives. The manifold fears and disappointments involved in human life can never be destroyed by holding to the theory of a material existence in a fluctuating material universe; for the more widely material existence is investigated and discussed from a material standpoint, the more bewildering its mazes appear to human consciousness. But to forsake bewildering material theories and busy thought with investigating the facts of God's perfect, changeless universe of Spirit, revealed by the teachings of Christian Science, enables one to walk on, confident of God's unerring direction and beneficence.

There is a business which offers constant opportunity for all, the business of spiritual research. Christ Jesus, our Way-shower, advised the Jews to "search the scriptures." Likewise, Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, "searched the Scriptures," as she relates on page 109 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," adding that "the search was sweet, calm, and buoyant with hope, not selfish nor depressing."

Christian Science is based on the Scriptures. It stands squarely on the fact of spiritual existence, as set forth in the first chapter of the book of Genesis, wherein is found the record of creation as the expression of God's being. The fact of a spiritual universe and of man as the divine image and likeness is the premise from which to draw all right spiritual conclusions. We are indebted to Mrs. Eddy for having discovered this fact and how to demonstrate it; and in Science and Health we read (p. 492): "For right reasoning there should be but one fact before the thought, namely, spiritual existence. In reality there is no other existence, since Life cannot be united to its unlikeness, mortality."

The universe of Spirit cannot be touched or disturbed by anything material, for Spirit and matter are opposites and to Spirit, matter does not exist. In Christian Science we learn that Spirit and its formations are real and substantial, and therefore material concepts are unreal, false, lacking substantiality.

This fact that existence is purely spiritual may be used practically, as illustrated in the experience of a man who, having held a position for some years, and having completed arrangements toward a son's education, for which he had counted upon his salary, was suddenly dismissed because of "business depression." However, having been casually interested for some time in Christian Science, he was quick to seek divine aid, assured that God's help is never sought in vain. At this time, how comforting was a message conveyed in a letter from a friend who wrote, "Nothing has changed in God's universe"! The truth contained in this message of good cheer served to bear this family up, as it worked its mental way over the waves of mortal mind with its false suggestions and fears, without being engulfed, each day drawing nearer to the haven of enlightened understanding of spiritual existence in God's unchanging universe. Not only was adequate supply manifested day by day, but wisdom in the use of means at hand was likewise manifested.

A New Testament writer speaks of the benefits accruing to those who are "exercised" through the process of chastening. So those involved in the foregoing experience found needed spiritual exercise in seeking to understand the fact of spiritual creation, which exercise so strengthened their faith and understanding that even the son's work at school was rewarded by a scholarship. In the words of the book of Job, "Lo, all these things worketh God oftentimes with man, to bring back his soul from the pit, to be enlightened with the light of the living."

Searching the Scriptures and the pages of Science and Health is sound business, which cannot be depressed; nor can it depress the searcher. On the contrary, it is bound to elevate him mentally toward the point where he can view God's spiritual universe, not only at intervals, but continuously, for he will at length be sustained at that point—an abiding consciousness of the fact of spiritual existence. Spiritual research is an expanding business, too, for it results in obedience to the Scriptural behest, "Magnify the Lord"; and in proportion as our concept of God is enlarged and perfected, human experience is likewise enlarged and enriched.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

Set in White and Silver

The marsh is covered with snow, a white carpet ornamented with silver. The ice-covered pools flash silver lights in the sun. The wires, looped from pole to pole at the end of the road, hang like shining silver ropes meant for festive decoration. Snow-covered roofs gleam in the distance. The wings of the white gulls make faint fluttering shadows on the snowy carpet of the marsh. One little stream, its waters running free, its silvery ripples glittering against the snow, lies like a sparkling silver thread on white velvet.

The white trees stand withdrawn in powdery, misty masses; phantom trees in a snowy mystery. A mound covered with small, snow-covered trees looks like a pattern of delicate dull silver engraved on a bright background. One large, ice-covered tree, perfect in symmetry, stands stiffly as though made of glass, every branch outlined with silver, flashing beauty in the sunlight. Another tree, its snowy branches drooping gracefully, seems a dream tree in some fairyland, laden with pure white blossoms; a tree abloom with loveliness from tiny top twigs down to wide, outspreading branches. A tall pine tree points its head toward the blue sky, its dark branches powdered with white. A group of young trees at the further boundary of the marsh cast long, graceful shadows on the banks of snow at their feet. Their delicate, interwoven branches, covered with snow, form a lacy frieze between the white marsh and the vast pale sky.

Wide, unbroken stretches of snow gleam whitely, silvery branches flash in the morning sunshine, white wings wander between snow and sky, icy pools and sparkling streamlets scintillate in the bright light. The marsh is set in white and silver.

Roberta in a Red Beret

Saint Valentine sent a thousand
birds with many a warning
note
Reminding me at dawn of day to
brush my Sunday coat,
As if I needed any bird to say with
chirp and chee
That Roberta in a red beret is walking out with me.

And then a thousand rays of light
came pushing through my glass
To say the sun would try himself and
shine the day like brass,
And put a blue tent over it so every-
one could see
When Roberta in a red beret is walking out with me.

I do not need the birds to coach my
tongue with words to say,
Nor do I need the sun to fire my
eager heart today,
But they make it very pleasant as
the clock lags on to three,
When Roberta in a red beret is walking out with me.

I think the birds will follow us along
the sunny street
As we walk together jauntily with
wings upon our feet—
Each day would be Saint Valentine's
if there could always be
Roberta in a red beret to walk the
world with me!

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS.

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STOCKS LEAP FORWARD IN BIG TRADING

Market Surges Upward With Large Volume of Transactions

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—Stocks zoomed upward today in one or the most spectacular rebounds of the last two years.

The abrupt upturn which greeted the proposal to increase the flexibility of the Federal Reserve System on Thursday was resumed at a swifter pace after yesterday's holiday, as buying orders swept into the market, driving the bears into a little panic all their own.

Profit-taking on the advance, which carried many stocks 10 to more than 20 points above their lows of last Wednesday, was readily absorbed, and closing quotations were near the day's best, although there was some recession in the final dealings. Net gains ranged from about 2 to 15 points. The turnover was around 2,500,000 shares, the largest for a Saturday session in recent months.

Union Pacific made the extreme upsurge of 18½ points, and closed up 12. American Telephone got up 15¾, and closed with a net gain of 14½. Santa Fe rose 12½, and closed up 9¾. United States Steel closed up 5 points, within a point of the best.

Miscellaneous issues up 5 to 7 points included American Can, Allied Chemical, du Pont, Westinghouse Electric, Consolidated Gas, and others. Union Carbide and General Electric gained more than 3 points. General Motors advanced only moderately, however, gaining less than 2 points.

The ticker fell behind trading, and it was found necessary to omit the volume of individual transactions for a time. The volume fell off in the last eased off from the day's best prices.

Federal Reserve Credit

Aside from the widespread approval of the Glass-Steagall bill to increase the flexibility of the Federal Reserve System voiced over the holiday, new developments to add impetus to the advance were few. The Thursday announcement that Ford Motor Company was going into active production once more continued to exercise a favorable influence, together with reports of workers being called back by the Ford plants and the plants of suppliers of parts.

Reports from Youngstown indicated that steel mill production schedules next week call for operations at about the current rate of 36 per cent of capacity, up one point from a week ago. Among earnings statements, that of New York Central for 1931, showing net of only 49 cents a common share, compared with $7.21 a share for 1930, attracted attention, but did not prevent the stock from rising 5 points. American Can reported net of $5.11 a share, compared with $8.08 for 1930.

Commodities again moved up at a more modest pace than stocks, although cotton's ability to gain 60 to 80 cents a bale, net, in the face of a somewhat disappointing January consumption report, was viewed as distinctly encouraging.

Foreign exchanges generally turned against the dollar, as expected in view of the reported efforts in some speculative quarters abroad to interpret important banking developments in this country as bearish on dollar exchange.

MONEY MARKET

New York Quotations

	Today	Last Pre.	Yr. Ago
Call loans—Stock Exch	2½%	2½%	1½%
Curb Exch, renewal rate	3%	3%	2%
Com. paper	3¾@4	3¾@4	2½@2¾
Bar silver	30½d	29⅝c	26½c
Time loans—			
60 to 90 days	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1½@1¾
4 to 6 months	3½@3¾	3½@3¾	1¾@2½

Bankers' Acceptance Market

30 days	2⅞@2¾ 2⅞@2¾ 1⅜@1¼
60 days	2⅞@2¾ 2⅞@2¾ 1⅜@1¼
90 days	2⅞@2¾ 2⅞@2¾ 1⅜@1¼
4 months	3⅛@3 3⅛@3 1¾@1⅝
5 months	3⅛@3¼ 3⅛@3¼ 1⅞@1½
6 months	3⅜@3¼ 3⅜@3¼ 1⅞@1½

London Quotations

Call money	4¾%	4¾%	2½%
Short bills	5¼@5¾	5¼@5¾	2½@2⅝
3 mos bills	5 @5½	5 @5½	2⅝@2¾
Bar gold	120s 9d	84s 11½d	
Bar silver	19½d	19½d	12½d

Boston Quotations

Call money	4¾%	4¾%	2½%
Com paper	3¼@4	3¼@4	2½@3
Collat loans	5 @5	5	5

Leading Central Bank Rates

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	7%
Boston	3½	Budapest	7
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	7
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	6
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	8
Kansas City	3½	Lisbon	7
Minneapolis	3½	London	6
New York	3½	Madrid	6½
Philadelphia	3½	Oslo	6
Richmond	3½	Prague	6
San Francisco	3½	Paris	2½
St Louis	3½	Riga	6
Amsterdam	3	Sofia	9½
Athens	12	Rome	7
Berne	2	Tokyo	6.57
Berlin	7	Stockholm	6
Bucharest	8	Vienna	8
Brussels	3½	Warsaw	7½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations in foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follws:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	$3.44¾	$3.44¾	$4.8665
Cables	3.45¼	3.44⅝	4.8665
France—franc	.0394¾	.0394⅛	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1398	.1396	.139
Italy—lira	.0519⅛	.0518½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2385	.2378	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1400	.1400	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296½	.0296	.0296
Denmark—krone	.1900	.1895	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0150	.0158	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129½	.0128¾	.129
Holland—florin	.4050	.4033	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1740	.1740	.1749
Norway—krone	.1875	.1875	.268
Poland—zloty	.1130	.1130	.1122
Port'gal—escudo	.0300	.0300	.0432
Roumania—leu	.0058¾	.0058¾	.5960
Spain—peseta	.0790	.0786	.193
Sweden—krona	.1935	.1830	.268
Swits'land—franc	.1953	.1952	.193
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0178½	.0178	.0176
Far East			
Hong Kong—dol	.2530	.2530	*
Shanghai—tael	.3275	.3275	*
India—rupee	.2600	.2600	.3650
Japan—yen	.3537½	.3537½	.4984
Java—florin	.4015	.4015	.4020
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.50
Str Stlments—dol	.4025	.4025	.5078
South America			
Argentina—dol	.2580	.2580	.4245
Brazil—milreis	.0625	.0626	.1198
Chile—peso	.1210	.1210	.12185
Colombia—peso	.9700	.9700	.9733
Peru—sol	.2812½	.2812½	.1196
Uruguay—peso	.4050	.4050	1.0342
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9850	.9875	1.00
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.4938	.4938	.4985

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and per tael for Shanghai.

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
2	2	..	Abitibi Pow & P	1400	3	2⅞	3	3⅛
9⅛	5	..	Abitibi pf	200	7	7	7	6¼
5⅝	3¾	..	Adams Express	400	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	4⅝
27½	24	2	Adams Millis	300	27	26	27	25
18⅝	11⅞	1.60	Affiliated Prod	2100	18⅛	14¼	14¾	14⅜
57	46	4½	Air Reduction	3100	57	52¼	57	51½
16⅜	11⅞	.50	Alaska-Juneau	5100	15⅛	14⅛	14⅝	14⅛
3⅛	1¼	..	Alleghany Corp	3600	3¾	2⅝	2⅝	2½
7⅝	2½	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	5½	4¾	5⅛	4⅛
6½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww XL	700	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	5⅛
77¼	62¼	6†	Allied Chem	7300	77¼	71¾	77⅛	89¼
13⅜	10⅛	.80	Allis Chalmers	2100	13	12⅛	13	11⅞
14	12	2	Amerada	300	13½	13	13	13⅞
7½	5¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	7	7	7	7
18½	12½	2	Am Bank Note	1600	15	14½	15	14⅜
⅜	⅛	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	⅜	⅜	⅜	
15½	12	1.60	Am Brake S&F	100	13	13	13	
70	54½	5†	Am Can	16400	70	64⅝	70	62⅜
9¼	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	2100	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	6⅝
34⅜	25	7	Am Car & F pf	8000	32	30¼	30½	30
35	29	3†	Am Chicle	300	34½	33¾	34½	33
6	5	..	Am Colortype	100	5	5	5	5
8½	6½	..	Am Com Alcohol	700	8	8	8	8
5	3	..	Am Encaustic T	400	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
10⅛	4	..	Am European	300	9⅞	9½	9⅞	8¾
9¼	6¼	..	Am & For Pow	19100	8	7½	8	7⅛
33	21⅞	6	Am & For Pow 6	100	23	23	23	
39½	21⅞	7	Am & For Pow 7	700	27	25	27	
17¼	11½	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	15	13⅝	15	12½
5¾	4¾	1	Am Hawaiian	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
2¼	1¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	2	2	2	
17½	12	2	Am Ice	200	15½	15½	15½	14
55	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	54⅛	54½	54½	
7⅞	5	..	Am International	4100	7⅞	6¾	7⅜	6⅞
9⅛	5¾	..	Am Locomotive	300	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7
6⅝	4⅛	..	Am Metal	300	4⅞	4⅝	4⅞	5
33	29⅜	3	Am News	10	30	30	30	
16⅞	13	1	Am Power & Lt	3700	15¾	14⅛	15⅛	14⅜
58	48	6	Am P&L 6% pf	400	55	50	51	
49¾	38⅛	5	Am P&L pf A	700	44¾	41	44¾	39¾
8½	6	.40	Am Radiator	4100	8⅛	7⅛	8	6⅜
10⅝	7⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	3600	10⅝	9½	10½	9½
25½	21⅜	.5	Am Safety Razor	2100	25½	24⅛	25⅛	24½
18⅝	12⅝	.50	Am Smelt & Ref	7200	16¾	15¾	16¾	14⅛
51	41	6	Am Smelt&R 2pf	1300	50¼	50¼	50¼	
85	73	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	80	80	80	
½	⅛	..	Am Solvents & C	700	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅜
1¼	⅜	..	Am Solvents pf	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	
8⅜	5⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	8	7	8	6⅞
35¼	33¼	2½†	Am Stores	100	35	35	35	34½
39¼	21½	4	Am Sugar Ref	3200	26½	24¾	26	24
88⅝	67⅝	7	Am Sug Ref pf	1700	69⅛	68⅝	69⅞	
134	107¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	40700	134	122	133¾	118¼
32½	24⅝	3	Am Wat W&E	700	31⅞	29	31½	29½
28⅝	21½	3	Am WW&E ct	100	27	27	27	23
5	3	..	Am Woolen	100	4½	4½	4½	
24½	15⅛	..	Am Woolen pf	2700	23⅜	22⅜	23½	22
12⅜	8⅜	..	Anaconda Cop	42100	10⅞	10	10⅞	9⅝
16	13	2.40	Anchor Cap	800	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13¼
11½	9½	1	Archer Daniels	2020	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
94	90	7	Archer Dan pf	190	92	92	92	90
1½	1	..	Armour Ill A	600	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1½	½	..	Armour Ill B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
9½	6⅜	..	Armour Ill pf	700	9½	9⅛	9½	8¾
2⅝	1¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	300	2½	2	2½	2
8¼	5½	..	Asso Dry Goods	900	7	6½	7	6
9¾	8	..	Asso Oil	80	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
94	71	6	Atchison T&SF	6700	90	79¼	77¼	77½
10⅜	8⅝	1	Atl Refining	1600	10¼	9¾	10¼	9½
25½	17½	2	Atlas Powder	2100	24¼	22¾	23¾	20½
79½	72¾	6	Atlas Powder pf	10	73	73	73	73
151¾	91½	4§	Auburn Auto	29700	124¼	114¼	123½	109¾
⅞	½	..	Auto Sales	100	½	½	½	
31½	25⅜	..	Aviation Corp Del	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	2¾
—B—								
8½	4⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	600	8	7¾	8	7
28⅛	16⅛	..	Baldwin Loco pf	260	22	19⅞	21⅞	19⅛
21⅜	12¾	..	Balt & Ohio	1200	19	17⅜	19	17
41½	27½	4	Balt & Ohio pf	2100	34	33	34	32
24½	18¼	3½	Bangor & Aroos	100	22	22	22	
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	700	5⅜	4⅝	5⅜	5
43½	35½	4	Beatrice Cream	900	39¾	37	39¾	36⅜
3⅛	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3	3	3	
18¾	15	1	Bendix Aviation	4900	17⅞	16⅞	17⅝	16⅜
24½	19½	2	Best & Co	7200	24	22¾	24	22¼
22⅞	15½	..	Bethlehem Steel	12100	23¾	20	22⅝	19
8¾	7	.50	Blaw Knox	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅛
22¼	17½	1½	Bohn Alum & Br	3600	20½	19	20½	19
39¾	34¾	3†	Borden	17100	40⅝	38¾	40	37¾
12¼	9	1	Borg Warner	6800	11½	11	11½	10¾
10	7⅛	1	Briggs Mfg	5700	9¾	9¼	9	8¾
41⅜	30½	4	Brooklyn Man T	3700	41¾	40⅜	41¾	40¾
83½	72½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	82	82	82	
2½	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	700	2⅛	2	2⅛	2
2	1⅜	..	Bruns Terminal	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅝
5	4⅛	..	Bucyrus Erie	700	4⅝	4¼	4¼	4¼
75	75	7	Bucyrus E pf	80	75	75	75	
7⅛	5½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	200	6½	6⅛	6½	
2⅜	1¾	..	Budd Mfg	200	2	2	2	
4½	2⅜	..	Budd Wheel	200	3	2⅞	2	
5½	3¾	..	Bullard	700	5	4⅜	5	
12¾	9⅞	.80	Burroughs Add	1700	11⅞	11½	11⅞	10¾
62	50	7	Bush Term deb	10	55	55	55	53
4½	3⅛	..	Butterick	100	4	4	4	3½
15⅝	10½	..	Byers	1200	15⅜	13⅞	15⅛	13⅜
—C—								
11⅞	9¼	..	Calif Packing	800	11⅞	10¼	11⅞	10¼
4	3	..	Calumet & Hecla	200	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
16	10⅞	1.20	Canada Dry	1500	12⅝	11½	12⅝	11⅜
18½	17	1.60	Canadian Pacific	2500	15⅞	15	15¾	14¾
6	4¼	..	Cannon Mills	200	18	18	18	
43⅜	26½	..	Capital Admin	300	5	4¾	5	
75	49½	7	Case Threshg	50500	35½	32½	35½	31⅝
15	10⅞	1	Caterpillar Trac	2200	13	12	12⅞	12
4	1½	..	Cavanagah Dobbs	100	3½	3½	3½	3¾
5	3⅜	..	Celanese Corp	500	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
78	67½	..	Central RR of NJ	300	73	71	71	
6¼	5	..	Centurp Ribbon	100	6	6	6	
15	9¾	1	Cerro de Pasco	2500	12⅞	12	12⅝	11½
7	4¾	..	Checker Cab Mfg	500	7	6¼	6⅜	
13½	10	3	Chesapeake Corp	5000	17¾	16¼	17	15⅞
31½	21⅛	2½	Ches & Ohio	25000	25⅞	24⅜	25⅛	23½
17	11⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	17	17	17	
4⅜	3⅛	..	Chi & Gt West	500	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
15½	9⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1500	13⅞	12⅝	13½	11⅝
3¼	1¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	700	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	2½
5¼	2¾	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	1500	4¾	4½	4¾	4⅜
12⅜	6	..	Chi & N'western	2500	10½	9⅝	10½	9¼
31	17	..	Chi & N'west pf	200	21	21	21	20
6¾	3¾	..	Chi Pneu Tool	900	5¾	4¾	5¾	4½
16⅜	8½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3200	13¾	11⅜	12⅛	11½
24½	12⅜	..	Chi RI&P 6%	500	17	16	16½	15¾
10⅜	10	2	Chi Yellow Cab	20	10½	10½	10½	
8½	8	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	8	8	8	
7½	5	..	Childs Company	500	6¼	6	6¼	5⅝
15¾	10½	1	Chrysler	9800	13½	12⅝	13⅜	12½
27½	25⅞	3.60	City Ice & Fuel	500	27½	27	27½	27
2½	⅝	..	City Stores	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	
115¼	97½	7½	Coca Cola	8000	115¼	107¾	115¼	108¼
30¼	26⅛	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	500	30	29½	30	29½
7	7	..	Collins & Aikman	100	8½	8½	8½	
5½	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	10	8¾	10	8
15¼	11⅞	1½	Columbia Gas	15000	14¼	13⅞	14¼	13⅜
79	64	6	Columbia G pf A	500	69½	69	69½	
38½	28	3	Columbian Carb	7500	35¾	33¾	35½	32½
10¼	8½	1.60	Comm Credit	2900	10	9½	10	9¼
24	19½	3	Comm Cred A	300	24	24	24	22¼
24⅜	15½	2	Comm Inv Tr	3700	24⅜	23⅜	24¼	22¾
69⅜	58	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	500	69⅜	68½	69⅜	67½
9½	7¼	1	Comm Solvents	2300	8⅜	8⅛	8	8¼
4⅞	3½	.30	Comwith & So	1300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4
68⅜	59	6	Comwith &S 6pf	200	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	61
11	8	1	Congoleum Nairn	1200	11	10¼	11	10⅛
5⅜	3⅜	..	Consol Film Ind	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	4
11½	8⅜	2	Consol Film I pf	1000	10½	10	10½	9⅞
64¾	54⅜	4	Consol Gas	35000	69⅝	60¼	64½	58½
93	89¼	5	Consol Gas pf	300	90	90	90	89½
10⅞	9	1	Consol Laundries	200	9¾	9¾	9⅞	9⅝
3	1⅞	..	Consol Textile	500	½	⅜	⅜	
7	4⅞	.50	Cont Baking A	300	6	5⅝	6	5½
1	⅜	..	Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
46	40	8	Cont Baking pf	700	45	44⅜	45	43
37⅝	31¾	2½	Cont Can	3500	37⅜	35⅞	37⅜	36
3⅝	2⅛	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
24⅞	13⅜	2.40	Cont Insurance	7500	23⅝	22	23½	21½
1¾	1	..	Cont Motors	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
6⅞	5⅝	..	Cont Oil	1000	6⅝	6	6¼	6⅛
1	⅜	..	Cont Shares	1200	¾	⅝	⅝	⅝
45⅜	37	3	Corn Products	9500	44⅞	42¼	44⅞	42
43¾	24½	..	Cotz	500	41⅜	38⅜	41½	33⅜
23	20	2†	Cream of Wheat	700	22½	21⅜	22¼	21⅜
12½	10¼	..	Crex Carpet	1000	12½	12	12½	11⅞
23¼	15	..	Crucible Steel	300	19	17½	19	
49⅞	42	7	Crucible Steel pf	50	42	42	42	42
8½	7	..	Cuban Am S pf	50	7½	7½	7½	7
1½	¼	..	Cuban Cane Pr	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	
31	22	2	Curtis Publishing	1000	25	23½	24¾	23½
2¾	1¼	..	Curtis-Wright	2100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
3⅜	1⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	2½	2½	2½	2¼
—D—								
5¼	3½	..	Davison Chem	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4
15¼	10	1.40	Deere & Co pf	500	12	11½	11½	11
89½	65½	9	Del & Hudson	5500	89¼	78¼	89½	73
28¾	17⅜	..	Del Lack & W	3200	22¼	20½	22¼	20
9	4½	..	Denver R G pf	100	8	8	8	
122	107	8	Detroit Edison	500	110	109½	109¾	108½
15½	12½	1	Diamond Match	700	15¾	15	15½	14⅝
23½	21⅜	1½	Diamond M pf	300	23¼	23	23¼	23
9¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	100	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8¾
15½	13	1.20	Dominion Stores	1000	15	15	15½	14¾
13⅞	7¾	1¼	Douglas A	500	12	11¾	12	12¼
22	19⅝	3½	Dresser A	200	22	22	22	21½
12½	10¼	2	Dresser B	100	12	12	12	
57⅞	46¼	4	Du Pont de Nem	32500	57½	53½	57½	57½
100½	98	6	Du Pont deb	300	100½	100⅛	100½	100⅛
—E—								
87⅛	72	5	Eastman Kodak	17500	77¾	73⅜	77	72⅜
118	116	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	118	118	118	
73⅛	43¾	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	1000	7½	6¼	7	6
1½	½	..	Edingon Schild	100	½	½	½	¾
31½	23¾	4	Elec Auto-Lite	15000	31⅜	29	30⅝	27⅝
99	97	7	Elec Auto-L pf					
2½	1¼	..	Elec Boat	100	1⅝	1¾	1¾	1⅝
4	2¾	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
13½	10⅛	1	Elec Pow & Lt	12500	13½	12¾	13½	12⅜
64	47	7	Elec Pw & L pf	500	53¾	53	53¾	52½
31½	25½	3	Elec Sto Battery	2500	31⅞	31½	31½	30
10	5¼	..	Endicott Johnson	1500	36	32½	36	32
13½	7¾	..	Erie RR	1000	9	8⅜	8⅝	7⅞
13½	6½	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	10½	10½	10½	
9½	6½	..	Erie RR 2pf	300	8	8	8	
11¾	9¾	¼	Exchange Buffet	10	10½	10½	10½	10
—F—								
5¾	4½	..	Fairbanks Morse	200	5	5	5	4½
11⅝	11½	1	Fed Dept Stores	400	14	13½	14	11½
5½	3½	..	Fed Water Serv	700	4¾	4¼	4¼	4⅜
27¾	20	2.60	Fidelity Phe F In	400	25	23⅜	24⅜	22½
24	19½	3	Firestone T & R	2100	14	12⅜	14	12¼
24⅜	15½	2	Firestone T&R pf	300	55	54½	55	54¼
69⅜	58	6	First Nat Stores	1100	50½	48¼	50½	48
⅝	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	200	½	½	½	
⅞	⅛	..	Fisk Rub-1pf	100	½	½	½	¼
11½	8	..	Foster-Wheeler	1400	10	9½	10	9
19½	15⅝	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	800	19	17½	19	17¼
4½	3	..	Foundation	100	4	4	4	
5⅜	2¾	..	Fox Film A	1400	4	3¾	4	3¾
19½	18¼	2	Freeport Texas	200	19⅜	18	19	17¾
—G—								
17½	11	3	Gamewell	10	12⅞	12	12	11
3⅜	2½	..	GenAm Inv	3100	3¼	2⅞	3	2⅝
33½	28	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	32	29⅞	32	31
15½	11	1	Gen Asphalt	1400	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13½
15	11	2	Gen Baking	300	15½	15¼	15⅝	14⅞
3⅜	2	..	Gen Bronze	200	2½	2	2	2¼
16½	12	..	Gen Cable pf	20	13	13	13	
36⅛	17¾	1.60	Gen Electric	78100	24½	21½	24	20¾
11⅜	10⅞	.80	Gen Elec Sp	100	11	11	11	11
36¾	31⅝	3	Gen Foods	4700	35	34¼	34⅞	34
2⅝	1⅝	6	Gen Gas & E A	700	2½	2½	2½	2¼
25	25	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	20	20	20	
24¾	24¾	7	Gen Gas & E 7%	100	28	25	28	24¾
39¾	31⅞	3	Gen Mills	1100	36½	36¼	36½	36⅛
34⅝	19½	3	Gen Motors	64100	23¼	22	23¼	21⅝
8⅞	8½	6	Gen Mot 5% pf	400	83	81½	83	81
6½	6	..	Gen Out Ad A	400	9	8⅝	9	6
14	11½	2	Gen Print Ink	80	12	12	12	
5	3¾	..	Gen Pub Service	900	4⅞	3⅞	4⅞	3¾
28¾	19¾	5	Gen Ry Signal	800	25	24¼	25	23
14⅜	12¾	..	Gen Refractories	400	12	11¾	12	11⅜
1½	½	..	Gen Thea Equip	400	⅞	¾	¾	¾
14½	10⅜	..	Gillette Saf Raz	20100	17⅜	16⅞	17	16⅛
2⅛	1⅜	..	Gimbel Bros	400	2½	2	2⅛	

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Feb. 13	Last Feb. 11
31	23	7	Gimbel Bros pf	100	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛

WORLD REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Federal Credit Move Gives Stock Market Big Boost —Trade Still Dull

Dwarfing all other news in the financial and business world this week was the introduction of a credit expansion bill in Congress by two Democrats, Senator Glass and Representative Steagall, having for its aim the opening up of huge untapped reservoirs of credit at the command of the Federal Reserve System so that the return of normal business conditions might be speeded.

The bill is not intended as an inflationary measure, according to its sponsors, but is a temporary act fortifying the gold status of the Reserve banks by enabling the board to use the direct obligations of the United States as a basis for currency issues.

That the business and security centers of the country believe the bill will be passed quickly and will be of pronounced help to industry and commerce as well as to the banking situation was indicated by the immediate response noted in the price of stocks and in the improved sentiment in trade circles. Securities jumped in value on Thursday some $3,000,000,000, according to reliable estimates, and made another big advance today, and predictions followed freely that deflation was definitely ended. One high Treasury official stated without reservation that the new legislation virtually should end bank failures.

Legislative Factors

Other important news emanating from Washington was the possibility of a manufacturers' sales tax now under consideration by a subcommittee of the Ways and Means Committee which let it be known that the budget must be balanced and that the country should "gird itself with stamina" to bear additional tax levies. The La Follette-Costigan will which would provide $375,000,000 as direct aid to the unemployed was battered by the Administration in the person of Senator Fess who argued that the bill would undermine morals and promote subserviency to a dole system.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has begun its work, sending circulars to institutions and companies eligible for loans under the law, advising them that loans would be made only for three years, that $100,000,000 was the largest loan that could be made to any one company and that no individual loans could be made except to farmers. Already many institutions have taken steps to avail themselves of this government money.

Trade Still Depressed

So far as business itself is concerned, there is little that can be pointed out which would indicate that a turn for the better is actually at hand. The foremost indices, such as electricity output, car loadings, steel operations and bank clearings are no better or lower than a week ago and are substantially under 1931 figures. Bank loans continue to drop, commodity prices are still unsettled and insolvencies are heavier than a year ago.

The steel industry holds around 28 per cent of capacity. United States Steel's unfilled tonnage statement shows the lowest monthly total in history, breaking through the previous low of 2,674,757 tons on Dec. 31, 1910. However, a little cheer developed when American Can placed a $35,000,000 contract with the Steel Corporation for tin plate, and Ford announced he would begin operations almost at once. Independent producers of steel sheets immediately raised their prices $2 to $4 above recent lows, and operations at Ohio plants were increased. Other motor manufacturers may now resume more actively, since Ford thinks the time is ripe to invade the market.

Retail dollar sales are below a year ago in both department stores and mail order houses. Consumer response to markdown sales has been poor. Sporting goods had a good January, but a lull has since ensued. Wholesale drygoods are having a good volume of sales. Textiles in general show improvement and shoe production continues to expand.

Contraction in Finance

In finance, contraction is still the rule. Brokers' loans for the twenty-third consecutive week declined and are at a new low of $486,000,000. Only two bond issues were offered this week, totaling $17,122,000 compared with $75,784,000 in the like 1931 week. Federal Reserve credit fell off $23,000,000 in the week ended Feb. 10. Shipments of gold to Europe continue, with France taking the bulk. Exports to that country in five weeks total $108,500,000. Earnings statements appearing make poor comparisons with a year ago.

Abroad the situation is precarious, with Germany and several other countries seemingly moving toward another crisis. German unemployment is rising, and gold is leaking out of the country. Industrial activities are slowing up still more.

While belief in France is that deflation is approaching an end, unemployment is increasing and the price structure is crumbling. Ship lines are in need of more governmental aid.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
March	.57½	.58⅝	.56½	.58⅛	+2½
March	.57½	.58⅜	.56⅞	.58⅛	+2½
May	.60⅛	.61½	.59⅞	.61⅜	+2
July	.61	.62⅜	.60½	.61⅞	+1⅜
September	.62⅝	.63⅞	.62⅜	.63¼	+2¼
	Corn				
March	.37	.38	.36⅞	.37¾	+1½
May	.40⅝	.41¼	.40½	.41	+1¼
July	.42¾	.43⅝	.42¼	.42½	+1¼
September	.44½	.44⅝	.43¾	.44¼	+1⅝
	Oats				
March	.34½	.34¾	.34½	.34⅝	— ⅛
May	.35½	.36⅛	.35¾	.36⅛	+1⅛
July	.35¾	.36	.35¾	.35⅞	+ ⅛
September	.36	.36	.35⅞	.35⅞	+ ⅛
	Lard				
March	5.02b			5.10	+.25
May	5.30	5.30	5.20	5.25	+.23
July	5.45	5.47	5.37	5.45b	+.25
September	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60	+.25

b—Bid.

PAYS OFF BANK LOANS

Harry Cohn, president of Columbia Pictures Corporation, says the company has entirely paid off its bank loans, which at their recent peak amounted to $600,000.

New York Bond Market

Closing Prices

	High	Low
Alaska Gold Mines A	14	14
Alaska Gold Mines B	14	14
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	38	36¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	32¾	32½
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	32⅝	31¼
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	88½	88½
Amer Cyanamid 5s '42	73½	73½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	41	39¾
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	67¼	66¾
Amer Ice Co 5s '53	67	67
Amer Inter 5½s '49	70	70
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	59	58½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	90	90
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	100	98¾
Amer T&T 4s '36	96	95⅞
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	107	103
Amer T&T col 5s '46	99¼	99
Amer T&T deb 5s 60	97	96⅝
Amer T&T 5s '65	97¼	96⅜
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	101½	101¼
Amer WW & Elec 5s '34	89½	87
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	75	75
Amer Writing Paper 6s' 47	23	22
Armour & Co 4½s '39	71¼	70⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	63½	61¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	75	75
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	85½	85
Atch T&SF 4s '05	80	80
Atch T&SF 4s '09	80	79
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91¾	91¼
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77	76⅜
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	41½	41½
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	80½	79⅞
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	83½	81¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	54	52
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	63½	62½
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	75	75
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	90½	90
Balt & Ohio 5s series D 2000	63½	62½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	72	71½
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48	100⅜	100¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5sh '60 C	101	99⅞
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	94½	93
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	88	88
Boston & Maine 5s '67	75	72
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	16¼	16¼
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	98	97½
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	86¾	85¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93⅞	93⅞
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	92	92
Calif Fruit P 5s '38	64½	64½
Can Nat Ry 4½ '51	76⅞	76
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	76¼	75½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	75½	75⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	75⅜	74½
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	82	82
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82	81¾
Can North deb 7s '40	96	95½
Can Pacifics deb 4s	60¼	58¾
Can Pacific 4½s '46	72	71½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	71	71
Can Pacific 5s '44	83½	83½
Can Pacific 5s '54	73	73
Cen District Tel 5s	100	100
Cen of Ga 5s C '59	32	32
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72¾	71
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	76¾	76½
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	93	92
Certainteed 5½s '48	41	41
Ches Corp 5s '47	72	71
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	90¼	88
Ches & O con 5s '39	100¼	100¼
Chicago B & Q 3½s Ill div '49	81⅞	81⅞
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	86⅞	86⅞
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	82¾	82¾
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	15	15
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	53	51⅞
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	66	66
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	11¼	10½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	39½	37½
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	42	41⅜
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	31	29¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s C '37	41	40
Chicago RI&P 4s '34	64½	62¾
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	566	56
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	46	42
Chicago TerHau & SE 1n 5s '60	30½	30
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	99½	99½
Chicago & Nor Indiana 4s '52	63½	63½
Chile Copper 5s '47	51½	50¼
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	83	82¾
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	71	71
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	66	65
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	93½	93⅜
Colonial Oil 6s '38	37	37
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	70	65½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb'61	77	75
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 May	77¼	75⅜
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	83	83
Com Credit Co 6s '34	91	91
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	84	82½
Comp Tab Rec 6s '41	105	105
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	90¼
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	101⅝	101½
Consum Pow 5s '52	98	97⅞
Container Corp 5s ct '43	22	22
Container Corp 6s '46	35	35
Coarn Products 5s '34	102½	102½
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	18½	18½
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	35	35
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	99⅜	99
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	82¾	82¾
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	63½	62
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	30½	29¾
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	42½	42½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	90¾	90
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95⅝	95⅝
Detroit Ed 5s '55	94	94
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	82	81⅞
Donner Steel rfg 7s '42	80	79½
Duquesne P&L 4½s '67	94¼	94
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	71¼	71¼
Erie RR ref 5s '67	44	42¾
Erie RR gen lien	59	58¼
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	24	23
Erie RR gen 5s '75	44½	42¾
Fla East Coast 5s '74	5½	5½
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '52	10½	10½
Gannett 6s '43	70	70
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	50	50
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	99¾	99
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	97½	97½
Gen Riv 6s	86	83
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	60½	60
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	37⅜	33¼
Goodrich 6s '45	40½	39⅝
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	68¾	68¾
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	75	74
Grand Trk Ry Can 6s '36	91½	91½
Grand Trk Ry Can 7s '40	95	95
Great Northern 4¼s '61	83⅛	83⅛
Great Northern 4½s '76 D	68	67¾
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	68½	68½
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	78	78
Great Northern 7s '36 A	92½	90½
Gulf States Steel 5½s '42	33	33
Houston Oil 5½s '40	63½	63½
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37	36
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	58½	58½
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100¼	100⅛
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	100¾	98⅞
Ill Central 4s '52	48½	48
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	45	45
Ill Central 4¾s '66	43	40½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	52⅝	51
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	47	44
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	95⅜	95⅜
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	47	46
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	63¾	63¾
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	58	56½
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	51½	50⅝
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	51¼	50½
Inter Ran Trans 6s '32	37	36
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	72¼	72¼
Int Cement Corp 5s '48	65½	65
Int & G Nor 5s B '56	41	41
Int & G Nor 5s C '56	43¾	41⅝
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	52	50
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	50	50
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	48	47½
Int Rys Cen Am 6½s '47	22⅝	22⅝
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	46⅜	44⅞
Int Hel & Tel 4½s cv '39	54	53
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	52	49½
Iowa Central 1st 5s '38	5¼	3½
Kan City Ft&Mem 4s '36	62	61⅛
Kendall Co 5½s ww '48	56	56
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	92⅜	92
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	66¼	66¼
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	81¾	80½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	75	75
Kings Co Lt 6½s '54	106	106
Laclede Gas 5½s D	71	71
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	72	72
L'Autaro 6s '54	12	12
Lehigh Val 5s 2003	64	64
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '31	86½	86½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	85	85
Long Island rfg 4s '49	75	75
Louis Arkans 5s '69	47¾	46
L&N rfg 5s 2003 B	73	73
L&N uni 4s '40	79	78½
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	92	91¾
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	83¼	83¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77¼	77¼
Meade 6s '45 ww	47	47
Metro Edison 4½s '68	79½	79
Metro Water 5½s '50	44	41⅛
Midvale Steel col 5s '36	92¾	92¾
Mil El Ry Lt 1st 5s '61	88	87½
Mil El Ry & Lt 5s '71	88½	88½
Min StL & SSM 5s ctd	50	50
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	56	55
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	38¾	37½
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	55	55
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	56	54½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	55	54⅛
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	55½	54
Mo Pac 5s I, '81	55½	53½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	43	40¾
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	22	22
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	71	70½
Morris & Essex 4½s '55	79	72
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	89¼	88
Nat Radiator 6½s '47	10	10
Nat Steel 5s	73¾	73½
New Eng T&T 5s '52	99½	99½
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	75	74
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	74	74
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	32	31½
N O T & M 5s B '54	35	35
NO T & M 5½s '54	41¾	40
N O Texas 1st 4s	65	65
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	83¾	73½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	88⅛	87
NYC&HR 4½s N	67	66
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	88	88
NYC L SL cou 3½s '98	70	69½
NYC M C col 3½s '98	67	67
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	73⅞	73⅞
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	75	74
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	39	39
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	54½	51
NY Dock Co 5s '38	33½	33½
NY Edison 5s '44	98¼	98
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	108	108
NY GELH&P 5s '48	101¾	101¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	63½	63½
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	53¾	53¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	71	69
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	90	90
NY On & W gen 4s '55	42	42
NY Ont & W rgf 4s '92	48¼	48¼
NY Railway inc 6s '65	2	1⅞
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	95	95
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	97	97
NY Trap Rock 6s '48	67	67
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	57	57
Niag Share 5½s '50	67⅛	67
Norf Southern rfg A '91	14	14
Norf & W con 4s '96	94½	84½

	High	Low
North Am Co 5s '81	83	83
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	88	88
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	94	93½
Nor Pacific 3s reg	54½	54½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2947	60	59½
Nor Pacific pr lin 4s '97	77½	76⅞
Nor Pacific 5s C 2047	76	76
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	88	87
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	97	95½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	101	101
Ohio Pub Ser 7s B '47	99	99
Ohio Pub Ser 7½s A '46	101¾	101¾
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	72⅞	72⅞
Otis Steel 6s '41	45	45
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	95⅜	95⅜
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	99¾	9¾
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	97	97
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101⅛	101⅛
Paramount Public 5½s '50	48	48
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	53	53
Pathe Ex inc 7s '37	75	75
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	84½	84
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	73	71
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	92	92
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	79½	79
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	70¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '81	73	70¾
Penn Railroad 5s '64	82	81
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	87½	84½
Penn Railroad gold 6½s '36	100	99½
Pere Marquette 4s '56	44	44
Pere Marquette 5s '56	60¼	58
Pere Marquette 4½s '60	48½	47¼
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	88	83¾
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	85	83¾
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	84	83½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	93¼	93¼
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	64	64
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	45	45
Phil Railway 4s '37	20½	20½
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	98	98
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	89	89
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	58½	57¾
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	31	30½
Pressed Steel Car 5s '33	58	58
Pub Svc E&G 4s	84½	84½
Pub Svc E&G 4½s 1970	91	91
Pure Oil 5½s '40	66¾	66¾
Radio Keith ct ppd	103	103
Read rfg 4½s A '97	72	72
Remington Arms sf 6s '37	82	81
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	42¾	42½
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	60	59
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	76⅝	76½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	32	31
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	24½	23
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	36¾	36
St Louis SW con 4s '52	78	77½
StP Union Depot rf 5s '72	92	92
San Ant & Ar P 1st 4s '43	75	75
Seabod A L 6s ct	4	4
Sharon Steel Hop 5½s '48	39	39
Shell Pipe 5s '52	73½	72⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	70¾	70
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	71¼	70½
Silesian Am Corp 5½s '41	38⅞	38⅞
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	82	81½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	84	83½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94⅝	94½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	92½	92½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	48	48
Smith A O 6½s '33	100¾	100¾
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	99¼	99
Southern Colo Pow 6s '47	85½	85½
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	68	67
Southern Pacific rfg 4s '55	77	76½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	65⅝	65½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	67	66
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	66⅝	65¼
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	49¼	48
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	61	60¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	98 ½	87⅝
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	100½	100⅜
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	88	87¾
Stevens Hotel 6s '45	26	25
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	51	50
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	97⅞	97⅝
Texas Corp 5s '44	77	76
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	66⅜	66⅜
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	67	66⅜
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	47	47
Third Ave adp 5s '60	37¼	37
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	100¼	100¼
Union El L & P 5½s '54	99½	99
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	99	99
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	89½	87⅞
Union Pacific 4s '68	72⅞	71¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s '2008	78	78
Union Pacific 4½s '67	76	76
United Biscuit 6s '42	90¾	89¾
US Rubber Co 5s '47	44	43½
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	74	74
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	81⅝	80¼
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	43½	42
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	46	45
Vanadium 5s '41	70	65
Virginia Ry 5s '62	97	97
Wabash RR 4½s '78	12½	12
Wabash RR 5s B '76	13	12
Wabash RR 5½s '75	13	13⅜
Walworth 6s '45	2	2
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	30	30
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	98⅜	98¾
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	32	32
Warren Bros 6s '41	45	45
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	97½	96¾
West Pa Pow 5s E '63	98	97¾
Western Electric 5s '44	94	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	59	58
Western Maryland 5½s '77	59	58⅞
Western Union 5s '51	65	65
Western Union col 5s '38	81	80½
Western Union 5s '60	65	64½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	59½	58
Wheeling Steel 5½s '48	69⅜	69
White Eagle Oil 5½s '37 ww	97¾	97¾
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	26	25⅞
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	79½	78½
Wis Cen gen 1st 4s '49	33¼	33¼
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68⅜	68⅜

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Feb12	Feb11
3½s '47	94.14	94.10	94.14	94.11
1st 4¼s '47	98.90	98.40	98.90	98.50
4th 4¼s '38	99.80	99.40	99.70	99.40
4th 4¼s reg	99.00	99.00	99.00	98.31
US 3s '55	86.31	86.80	86.31	86.00
US 3½s '49	87.24	87.20	87.24	87.20
US 3½s '43 March	92.17	92.10	92.16	91.20
US 3½s '43 June	92.10	92.10	92.17	90.28
US 3½s '47	91.20	91.00	91.20	
US 3¼s '56	92.25	92.25	92.25	92.20
US 4s '54	96.20	96.13	96.20	96.11
US 4¼s '52	100.11	100.40	100.10	100.40

FOREIGN BONDS

Akershus 5s '63			56½	56½
Abitibi P&P 5s '53			37	34½
Antioquia 1st 7s '57			10	10
Antioquia 2nd 7s '57			10	10
Antwerp 5s '58			70	70
Argentine Gov 5s '45			60	60
Argentine Gov 5½s '62			48	48
Argentine Gov 6s June '59			51½	51¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60			51½	51
Argentine Gov 6s Feb. '61			52¼	51½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A			51½	51½
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B			52	52
Australia 4½s '56			47	46½
Austrilia 5s '55			53	53
Australia 5s '57			53¼	52¾
Austria (Gov) 7s '57			44½	44½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43			91½	91½
Austria Hydro 6½s			42	41
Austria (Upper) 7s '45			35	35
Batavian Pet 4½s '42			79½	79½
Belgium (King) 6s '55			86	84¾
Belgium (King) 6½s '49			88¾	87⅞
Belgium (King) 7s '55			96¾	95½
Belgium (King) 7s '56			96½	96
Bergen 5s '60			46	46
Berlin (City) 6s '58			25½	25½
Berlin (City) 6½s '50			28	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '50			28	28
Berlin Elec 6½s '51			45½	45
Berlin Elec 6½s '59			41	40
Berlin Elev(City) 6½s '51			34½	34½
Berlin Elec 6s '55			32	30¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58			6	5¾
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47			9	8½
Bordeaux (City 6s '34			100½	100¼
Brazil (Cen Fl Ry) 7s '52			16	16
Brazil 6½s '26-'57			16	16
Brazil 6½s '27-'57			17	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41			23	21¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww			46	46
Brisbane 6s '50			52½	41
Brisbane 5s '58			37½	37½
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)			31¾	29
Bulgaria 7½s '68			36	34
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46			16	16
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36			91¾	91¾
Canada (Dom) 4s '60			72¾	71⅞
Canada (Dom) 5s '52			88½	88¼
Cauca Valley 7½s '46			15½	15½
Chile (Bank) 6s '61			14	14
Chile (Bank) 6⅛s '61			27	25½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60			11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61			15	14½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61			11½	11½
Chile (Rep) 6s '63			11¼	11¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60			9¼	9
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47			30	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 6½s '47			22¾	22¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '46			22¾	22¾
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '47			24½	24½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan			24	22½
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct			23	22½
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53			54½	54½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57			23¼	23¼
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42			38	38
Cuba (Rep) 5s ('04) '44			85	85
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53			76	76
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45			35½	35½
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52			89	89
Denmark (King) 4½s '62			59	59
Denmark (King) 6s '42			75½	75
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32			73	70¾
Dresden 7s '45			40¾	40¼
Dutch El 6s '47			83¾	83¼
Flat 7s '46 ww			80	80
Finland 5½s '58			45¾	45½
Finland (Rep) 6s '45			45	45
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56			47	47
Framerican Dev 7½s '42			85	85
Frankfort 6½s '53			28	28
French (Rep) 7s '49			113	112½
French (Rep) 7½s '41			115	114
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34			36	34½
German 7s '49			62⅞	60½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38			39¾	38½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60			37	35½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60			37½	36½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50			42½	42
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts			31	31

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

GERMANY WINS HOCKEY GAME

Defeats Poland 4 to 1—Brunets Win Pair Skating Title

LAKE PLACID, N. Y., Feb. 13 (AP)—The German hockey team today scored its second victory over the Polish team, 4 to 1 in the last hockey game for the two teams on the III Olympic Winter Games program.

Showing marked improvement over its play against Canada and the United States, the German team outskated and outsmarted the Poles throughout.

Ball led the attack for Germany, scoring three of the four goals. For Poland, the result meant that its team went through the Olympic hockey schedule without a single victory.

The smiling, hard-fighting Polish team, with a capacity crowd on its side played hard in an attempt to even up matters with the European champions, but even when the German side was weakened by penalties, the Poles lacked the scoring punch.

GERMANY	POLAND
Schroettle, lw	rw, Adam, Kowalski
Ball, c	c, Krygier
Jaenecke, rw	lw, Sabinski
Heinrich, ld	rd, Sokolowski
Roemer, rd	ld, Al Kowalski
Leinweber, g	g, Stogowski

Score—Germany 4, Poland 1. Goals—Ball 3, Strobl for Germany; Al Kowalski for Poland. Spares—Strobl, Korff, Slevogt for Germany; Materski, Marchewczyk, Ludwiczak for Poland. Referees—Lou Marsh, Canada; Donald Sands, Boston.

Pierre and Andrée Brunet of France are the winners of the figure-skating contest for pairs Second honors went to Sherwin C. Badger and Beatrix Loughran of New York. Hungarian teams won third and fourth honors, Laslo Szollas and Emilia Rotter capturing third place and Sandor Szalai and Olga Orgonista fourth.

In winning last night's competition the Brunets, married since shortly after the winter Olympics at St. Moritz in 1928, retained the honors they gained at that time. The Szollas-Rotter team, rated below the Brunets by the judges last night, are world champions.

Montgomery Wilson and his sister, Constance Wilson Samuel of Canada, were fifth; Chauncey R. Bange and Frances Claudet, also of Canada, sixth; and Joseph K. Savage, manager of the American Olympic skating team, and Gertrude Meredith, both of New York, seventh.

The tall striking Frenchman and his young wife, danced, pranced and hopped, then swung into dazzling spirals together in a spectacular display of skill and finesse. The showmanship of the charming couple from France was remarkable and the crowd applauded them wildly.

The Badger-Loughran team, extremely popular with the crowd, turned in a perfect performance in gaining second honors. They followed the general idea of elaborating and varying the school steps in figure skating.

Both Hungarian teams did exceptionally well. The world champions, Szollas and Rotter, had nice balance and perfect execution, besides a great variety of figures. Of the 14 performers, only Mrs. Samuel and her brother, Montgomery Wilson, were contestants in the singles championships. The summary:

Figure Skating (pairs championship)—Won by Pierre and Andrée Brunet, France; Sherwin C. Badger and Beatrix Loughran, United States, second; Laslo Szollas and Emilia Rotter, Hungary, third; Sandor Szalai and Olga Orgonista, Hungary, fourth; Montgomery and Constance Wilson, Canada, fifth; Chauncey R. Bange and Frances Claudet, Canada, sixth.

Judges of the ski jumping, after three hours of consultation, decided last night that Birger Ruud of Norway, and not Hans Beck, his team mate had won the Olympic ski jumping championship. Beck was awarded second place and Kaare Wahlberg, also of Norway, third. Fourth place was awarded to Ivan Sven Eriksson of Sweden and Casper Oimoen, Canton, S. D., fifth.

The change of decision threw the assembled delegations into an uproar as they waited for news of the runners-up and suddenly were handed a new champion.

Birger Ruud jumped but little behind Beck, making beautiful leaps of 218 and 226 feet in almost perfect form. Beck's two jumps were 208 feet and 232 feet, the latter a record for the course.

Behind Oimoen, first ski jumper of the United States ever to land in the first six of an Olympic jump, finished Fritz Kaufmann of Switzerland, sixth; Sigmund Ruud, brother of Birger, seventh; Goro Adachi, of Japan, eighth; Cesare Chiogna, Switzerland, ninth; and Erik A. Rylander, of Sweden, tenth.

Despite t' changed decision and the point score total, the judges announced that Beck had made the most perfect jump, one for which he was credited with 19.5 points out of a possible 20 by two judges, and never had received less than a 19-point rating, while on one of Ruud's jumps two judges awarded him only 8.5 points. In total distance of jumps Ruud exceeded Beck by four feet with a total of 444 feet to Beck's 440.

The first 10 jumpers, with their jumps and points awarded, follow:

		Feet		Pts.
1.	Birger Ruud, Norway	218	226	228.1
2.	Hans Beck, Norway	232	208	227.0
3.	Kaare Wahlberg, Norway	204	210	219.5
4.	I. S. Eriksson, Sweden	214	210	218.9
5.	Casper Oimoen, U. S.	207	220	216.7
6.	Fritz Kaufman, Switz.	208	215	215.8
7.	Sigmund Ruud, Norway	206	208	215.1
8.	Goro Adachi, Japan	198	216	210.7
9.	Cesare Chiogna, Switz.	196	207	209.8
10.	E. A. Rylander, Sweden	190	191	206.0

Oregon Five Again Defeats Cougars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore., Feb. 13—For the second time this season the University of Oregon basketball team outplayed the State College of Washington quintet, with the final score 34 to 32 for the Lemon and Green. Although the Oregon team is down in the percentage column, it plays its best basketball against Washington State and is the only team in the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference to win from the visitors this season.

OREGON	WASH. STATE
Robertson, lf	rg, McLarney
Potter, Donin, Watts, rf	lg, Scott, Graham
Roberts, c	c, Gordon
Calkins, lg	rf, Cross
Levoff, rg	lf, Holsten

Score—Oregon 34, Washington State 32. Goals from floor—Levoff 5, Robertson 3, Roberts 2, Calkins 2, Potter for Oregon; Holsten 4, McLarney 3, Cross 2, Scott 2, Gordon for Washington State. Goals from foul—Levoff 3, Calkins 3, Potter, Roberts for Oregon; Gordon 4, Holsten 3, McLarney for Washington State. Referee—Robert Morris, Seattle.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 13—Making their sixth consecutive triumph, the University of Washington Huskies turned back the University of Idaho Vandals, 40 to 35, here last night. This placed Washington nearer to the league-leading Washington State five, which was beaten by Oregon.

WASHINGTON	IDAHO
Lee, lf	rg, Lacy
Hanover, rf	lg, Hale
Fuller, c	c, Grenier, Aukett
Nelson, g	rf, Herman, Barrett
Cairney, rg	lf, Wicks

Score—Washington 40, Idaho 35. Goals from floor—Hanover 5, Fuller 4, Lee 4, Nelson 2, Cairney for Washington; Herman 4, Wicks 3, Lacy 3, Grenier 3, Barrett, Aukett for Idaho. Goals from foul—Cairney 2, Fuller 2, Hanover 2, Nelson, Lee for Washington; Wicks 3, Aukett 2 for Idaho. Referee—Abe Cohen, Seattle. Umpire—Emil Piluso, Portland.

FIRST VICTORY FOR QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 13—Queen's University scored its first victory in the senior Canadian intercollegiate basketball series by defeating University of Western Ontario here last night, 33 to 19, after leading at half time by 15 to 5.

In the first half, the losers were inaccurate in their shooting, many of their shots from the floor rimming the basket and dropping out. In the second, Western Ontario staged a strong rally and reduced the visitors' margin to two points at one time, but then a series of long shots by the Queen's forwards enabled them to draw away and steadily increase their lead.

It was the fourth game of the season for the winners and the third for the locals, who still have an outside chance of tieing McGill for the title.

Elliott, Carter and Bews were the best for the winners although all displayed excellent shooting ability, while Munro and Hogan of Western Ontario were the two high scorers of the game. The summary:

QUEEN'S	WESTERN ONTARIO
Thomson, lf	rg, Gunn
Elliott, rf	lg, Hayter
Carter, c	c, Hogan
McLaughlin, lg	rf, Ward
Bews, rg	lf, Munro

Score—Queen's 33, Western Ontario 19. Goals from floor—Elliott 3, Bews 3, Carter 2, Farnhah 2, Hallett 2, Thomson, Fitton, McLaughlin for Queen's; Munro 4, Hogan 3, Lepine for Western Ontario. Goals from foul—Thomson, Carter, Fitton for Queen's; Ward 2, Hogan for Western Ontario. Spares—Farnham, Fitton, Hallett for Queen's; Lepine, Clarke, Rider for Western Ontario. Referee—Paul Miller, Toronto.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Buffalo	14	8	10	62	56	36
London	13	9	11	60	45	35
Detroit	13	8	11	65	58	34
Windsor	13	7	13	71	66	33
Cleveland	13	4	16	75	88	30
Syracuse	12	5	13	74	72	29
Pittsburgh	10	7	14	55	77	27

RESULT FEB. 12

London 4, Detroit 1.

LONDON NOW SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ont., Feb. 13—London Tecumsehs moved into second place in the International Hockey League and only one point behind the Buffalo Bisons by defeating Detroit Olympics here last night, 4 to 1. Mike Neville opened the scoring for London. Harvey Rockburn got Detroit's only goal late in the second period. Gene Carrigan made it 2 to 1 just before the same period ended. Harold Hicks and Leo Quenneville scored for London in the third period.

HARVARD'S SOUTHERN TRIP OFF

The Harvard varsity baseball team will not make a southern trip this season, it was announced Friday after a meeting of the Crimson diamond candidates, with Coaches Fred F. Mitchell and Rufus H. Bond of the varsity and freshman teams respectively in charge. The Harvard Athletic Association has received permission of the United States Naval Academy, the University of Maryland and Georgetown University to cancel the games scheduled with those teams. It will be the first time in many years that the Crimson has not made this trip. The varsity and freshman battery candidates will report at Briggs Cage on Feb. 23. The remaining varsity players report Feb. 29 and the freshmen March 7.

MISS GOTTLIEB WINS TITLE

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Beatrice Gottlieb of New York bridged a lapse of five years yesterday and won the Miami Women's golf championship from Mrs. Joseph Bydolek of Buffalo, N. Y., 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final round at the Miami Country Club. Miss Gottlieb, although a frequent contender, last won the championship in 1926. Mrs. Bydolek was the 1927 champion.

COMPTROLLER GIVEN ACCOUNTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 13—The Rutgers University comptroller's office has taken over the finances of the Rutgers Athletic Association. This policy is in accord with the board of trustees' action last summer establishing a division of physical education.

OLIVER'S CONTRACT ARRIVES

Secretary "Hi" Mason has announced the arrival of the signed contract of Tom Oliver at the Fenway Park headquarters of the Boston Red Sox. Oliver led all the outfielders in the American League in fielding last season and was a big factor in the climb of the Red Sox.

MISSOULA IS SITE OF MEET

May Hold Annual Track Meet at Montana State—Squad Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MISSOULA, Mont., Feb. 12—State University of Montana has been invited to act as host for the annual track and field meet of the Northern Division of the Pacific Coast Conference. University of Washington, due to financial difficulties, found itself unable to entertain the Conference at Seattle, Wash., May 27 and 28, as had been originally scheduled. So the Northern Division managers turned to Missoula.

The matter of guaranteeing $3500 for the intercollegiate meet of the Northern Division will be submitted to the Missoula Chamber of Commerce. Upon the chamber's action depends whether Missoula will be host to the meet. The State University does not feel justified in assuming the burden, though the Associated Students of the University of Montana showed a profit for the last year's organization and athletic activities on the campus.

Coach J. W. Stewart called his track athletes for first practice Feb. 10, being a firm believer in extended conditioning, though the first meet will probable be a quadrangular affair at Spokane, April 30.

Most prominent athletes on the Montana State roster at this time follow:

C. D. Watson '33, from Helena High, a consistent winner in the mile and two-mile races last year, and a prospective Olympic distance runner.

R. E. White '33, from Butte High, a strong quarter-mile runner and a fast man in the half-mile run.

E. G. Covington '33, from Clyde Park, a fast 220 and 440-yard dash sprinter.

A. E. Spaulding '32 of Missoula, experienced low and high hurdler.

H. M. Murray '32 of Missoula, shot put and discus thrower.

J. H. Roe '34 of Anaconda, sophomore prospect in the mile and half mile runs.

M. L. Robertson '34 of Malta, another sophomore prospect in the broad and high jump and dashes.

F. H. Griffin '33 of Kalispell, sprinter.

A. A. Flint '32 of Philipsburg, veteran broad jumper.

W. J. Erickson '34 of Butte, fast half-mile runner.

C. A. Crego '34 of Missoula, in the discus throw and shot put.

Others who may win places on the squad are J. C. White '32 of Missoula, O. L. Loftsgarden '32 of Big Timber, R. K. Wickware '34 of Valier, R. E. Smalley '34 of Roundup, T. C. Taylor '34 of Troy, J. W. Augensten '34 of Missoula, and L. L. Andrews '33 of Big Timber.

The state intercollegiate meet will again be held at Missoula in May, while the University of Idaho will come here for a dual meet.

COLUMBIA CLIMBS TO TIE FOR SECOND

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Columbia University is now tied for second place in the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League as the result of an overwhelming victory over the University of Pennsylvania, in the Columbia gymnasium, yesterday evening. The final score was 38 to 20, with the score at the end of the first half 15 to 8 in favor of the winners.

Capt. Louis Bender '32 and David N. Jones '32 were the heroes of the game, the former accounting for six floor goals and two from the foul line, for almost the total of the losers' score, while Jones added five floor and two foul goals to the total. Six floor goals were the total made by the visitors, but they were better in scoring from the foul line, eight being made, to six for the winners. Jones missed several more, as did other members of the Columbia team. The summary:

COLUMBIA	PENNSYLVANIA
McCoy, Steigman, lf	rg, Walters, Riblett
Bender, Lautkin, rf	lg, Tanseer
McDowell, Ballon, c	c, Ludwig, Kelly
Jones, Maroon, lg	rf, Kellett, Brown
Hodupp, Schwartz, rg	lf, Klempner, Mazo, Kayer

Score—Columbia 38, Pennsylvania 20. Goals from floor—Bender 6, Jones 5, McCoy 2, McDowell 2, Hodupp for Columbia; Kellett 3, Tanseer, Kelly, Klempner for Pennsylvania. Goals from foul—Bender 2, Jones 2, McDowell, Ballon for Columbia; Tanseer 2, Ludwig 2, Brown 2, Kellett, Walters for Pennsylvania. Referee—David Walsh. Umpires—Orson Kinney and Arthur Carroll.

COLLEGE BASKETBALL SCORES

Adolphus 27, St. Olaf 19.
Baldwin Wallace 30, Bowling Green 24.
Beloit 31, Monmouth 27.
Bradley 27, St. Viator 20.
Brooklyn P. I. 36, Brown 32.
Carleton 26, Cornell C. 24.
Central 30, Parsons 20.
Chattanooga 48, Howard 40.
Columbia 38, Pennsylvania 20.
Concordia 24, MacAlester 23.
Creighton 26, Washington 21.
Detroit 37, St. John's 25.
Evansville 23, Valparaiso 21.
Georgetown 33, Pittsburgh 30.
Grinnell 28, Coe 27.
Harvard 2d 29, Lowell T. S. 24.
Heidelberg 25, Otterbein 15.
Kansas 30, Kansas State 22.
Long Island 59, St. Stephen's 20.
Louisiana State 37, Tulane 25.
Louisville 25, Eastern Kentucky 22.
Loyola 32, Western M. S. T. 23.
Luther 34, Iowa State T. 21.
Maryland 25, Western Maryland 15.
Mass. State 34, Middlebury 20.
Michigan State 20, Syracuse 6.
Millsaps 40, Louisiana Tech 33.
Milwaukee T. 35, Whitewater T. 28.
Murray Teachers 42, Union 25.
N. D. State 31, North Dakota 19.
Ohio Northern 34, Marietta 34.
Oregon 34, Wash. State 32.
Oshkosh T. 37, Stevens Point T. 24.
Pratt 32, Northeastern 31.
River Falls T. 38, LaCrosse T. 33.
Springfield 52, St. Lawrence 21.
Texas Christian 31, Arkansas 27.
Wabash 28, Denison 18.
Washington 40, Idaho 35.
Westminster 70, John Carroll 33.
Williams 55, Union 22.

CUDE TO SPARE FOR GRANT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, Ont., Feb. 13—C. S. King, president of the International Hockey League, announced here last night that Wilfred Cude, utility goalkeeper for the National Hockey League, will substitute for Benny Grant in the nets for Syracuse Stars tonight against Cleveland Indians at Cleveland. Grant has received league permission to play for Toronto Leafs tonight.

COLLEGE WRESTLING RESULTS

Chicago 22, Brown 8.
Columbia 18, Pennsylvania 16.
Harvard 16, Chicago 16.
Northwestern 20½, Ohio State 7½.
Lafayette 17½, Rutgers 14½.

Two Victories For 'Frisco Hockey Six

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Hollywood	13	2	4	70	42	28
Los Angeles	8	1	11	80	81	17
San Francisco	6	5	7	47	58	17
Oakland	5	4	10	49	65	14

RESULT FEB. 7

Hollywood 5, Los Angeles 4.

RESULT FEB. 8

San Francisco 2, Oakland 2, overtime.

RESULT FEB. 9

San Francisco 4, Oakland 0.

RESULT FEB. 11

Oakland 3, Los Angeles 2.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., Feb. 13—The two leading teams of the California Hockey League played a close match at Hollywood, Feb. 7, Hollywood defeating Los Angeles, 5 to 4. Jack Walker's Stars scored their five goals in the first two periods, while the Angels were making three. McQuaid was responsible for two goals for the winners, his team mate Blythe also scoring twice. Don Cummings, who has made points in every game but two this season, scored twice unassisted for the Angels, Irving earning the other two.

At Iceland rink in San Francisco, Feb. 8, the 'Frisco and Oakland hockey squads played 70 minutes to an overtime tie, 2 to 2. Heavy body checking caused a lot of penalties in the scoreless opening period. George Bond of Oakland opened the scoring in the second, with a hook shot from behind the net, which caught York napping. Perley Fennell converted Harper's pass for another goal shortly after. The Rangers came to life late in the third session, Miller passing to Vokes and Buckles to Buster Huffman, to tie the score. Fast hockey during the overtime failed to break the tie.

The same teams met at the Oakland Arena, Feb. 9, when San Francisco won over the Sheiks, 4 to 0. A near riot of spectators was the result of a clash between Buckles and George Bond. Referee Mickey Ion was quite at home, effecting the separation of the combatants, but police were five minutes clearing the ice of cash customers. The unruly players were fined and banished for the balance of the evening. Ross Miller, twice, and Jack Bond and Huffman from Eddie Vokes, accounted for the Frisco goals.

Oakland Sheiks, struggling to get out of last place in the race, took Berge Irving's Angels by surprise at Los Angeles, Feb. 11, defeating them, 3 to 2, before a splendid house. Guy Pool passed to McClellan for the first goal, but the Oaks equalized when Collins's brilliant work scored from a difficult angle. Los Angeles was put ahead by Frank Burke's solo effort, which Collins again tied. Pretty combination by Fennell to Kenny Horne won the game late in the third period. Wild assaults by the Angels during the third session failed to change the score. Goalie Bert White of the Los Angeles club deserves particular mention for a stellar game.

Irving is negotiating for the services of Joe Joseph of the San Francisco club. Joseph is the only Syrian-born hockey player in the game. His speed and shot will greatly assist Irving's team.

KANSAS TRIUMPHS TO PLACE SECOND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANHATTAN, Kan., Feb. 13—The University of Kansas basketball team moved into undisputed possession of second place in the "Big Six" Conference basketball race last night by defeating Kansas State College here, 30 to 22. The game broke a four-way tie for second place.

KANSAS	KANSAS STATE
O'Leary, lf	rg, Auker
Harrington, rf	lg, Boyd
Johnson, Bausch, c	c, Skradski, Dalton
Page, lg	rf, Breen, Skradski
Schaake, rg	lf, Graham

Score—Kansas 30, Kansas State 22. Goals from floor—Johnson 4, O'Leary 3, Page 2, Schaake 2, Harrington for Kansas; Skradski 3, Breen, Boyd, Graham for Kansas State. Goals from foul—Johnson 5, Page 3, Harrington, Bausch for Kansas; Boyd 4, Graham 3, Skradski 2, Breen for Kansas State. Referee—Dwight Rean, Washburn.

SARAZEN LEADS WITH A 69

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 13 (AP)—Gene Sarazen turned his sharpshooting irons on Metairie Golf Club's birdies yesterday to show the way in the first 18 holes of the New Orleans $5000 True Temper open golf with a 69, three under par for the heavily trapped course. Sarazen bagged eight birdies, four of them on the last four holes, to take the lead away from John Camet, young Eldorado (Ark.) pro, who finished an hour ahead of him with a 70, which looked good to take top position in the day's results. Harry Cooper of Chicago came in behind Camet with a 71 for third place. Grouped after them were Clarence Hubby, Waco, Texas; Abe Espinosa, Chicago, and Willie MacFarlane, New York, with 72's, even par. Dick Metz, San Angelo, Texas, tore around the first nine in 34, two under par, but lost control of his putter on the last nine to finish with a 73, along with Ray Mangrum of Dallas. Walter C. Hagen, Detroit; Clarence Clark, Bloomfield, N. J., and Johnny Golden, Noroton, Conn., turned in 74's. Johnny Dawson, Chicago, led the amateur contingent with a 76.

WEISS IS YANKEE ASSISTANT

NEW YORK, Feb. 13 (AP)—The New York Yankees took another important step toward the establishment of a "chain store" baseball system yesterday with the appointment of George Weiss, for the last three years vice-president and general manager of Baltimore of the International League, as assistant secretary of the club. Weiss, recently as one of the sharpest traders in baseball, will be in active charge of the Yankees' minor league interests.

COACH GRAHAM REAPPOINTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 13 (AP)—Charles E. Graham has been reappointed swimming coach at Williams, it was announced yesterday. Graham has been studying in New York this winter but has been helping Captain Swayzee with advice on handling the team. He has been coach of the sport here since 1922, coming from Rensselaer Polytech, whence he went after graduating from Springfield Y. M. C. A. College.

BOSTON ALL-STARS WIN

PARIS, Feb. 13 (AP)—The Boston all-star amateur hockey team made its Paris début last night by trouncing Grosvenor House, London, 5 to 0, in the international tournament now in progress here. The Bostonians will meet a Paris team in the finals Saturday. Paris defeated Antwerp, 4 to 2.

RAIN HINDERS CRICKET TEST

MELBOURNE, Australia, Feb. 13 (AP)—Rain today prevented play in the fifth test cricket match between South Africa and Australia. At the end of the first day's play yesterday the scores were: South Africa, 36 first innings and 5 for one wicket; Australia, 153.

COLLEGE SWIMMING RESULT

Amherst 40, Union 31.
Conn. Aggies 41, Hartford Y. 34.
Ohio State 49, Chicago 26.
Williams 55, M. I. T. 23.

HARVARD MEN IN SEMIFINALS

Amos Eno of Princeton Also Advances in Squash Racquets Tourney

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 13 (AP)—Harvard and Princeton players dominated the first day's play in the intercollegiate squash racquets tournament yesterday.

Beekman Pool and Capt. A. W. Patterson, both of Harvard, top-seeded players, won their first and second-round matches to enter the semifinals. Two other seeded players, H. H. Littell of Yale and F. C. Reynolds of Princeton, were defeated in second-round matches.

Littell lost to Amos Eno of Princeton, 17—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—4, while Reynolds was eliminated by J. M. Barnaby of Harvard, 15—8, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12.

Pool will play Eno and Patterson will meet Barnaby in the semifinals. The summary:

INTERCOLLEGIATE SQUASH RACQUETS CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

W. G. Foulke II, Princton, defeated Garrard W. Glenn, Yale, 18—15, 15—6, 15—12.

H. H. Littell, Yale, defeated J. Burke, Trinity, 15—10, 15—9, 15—10.

Amos Eno, Princeton, defeated Eric P. Newman, M. I. T., 16—15, 15—4, 15—7.

A. W. Patterson, Harvard, defeated Art Arnold, Trinity, 15—6, 15—12, 15—10.

J. J. McHugh, M. I. T., defeated Smith, Yale, 15—6, 14—16, 16—17, 15—13, 15—11.

C. Reynolds, Princeton, defeated Lawrence deGive, M. I. T., 15—4, 15—4, 15—7.

J. M. Barnaby, Harvard, defeated John A. Mason, Trinity, 15—9, 15—5, 15—5.

Second Round

Beekman Pool, Harvard, defeated W. G. Foulke II, Princeton, 15—10, 9—15, 15—1, 15—3.

Amos Eno, Princeton, defeated H. H. Littell, Yale, 17—15, 9—15, 15—10, 15—4.

A. W. Patterson, Harvard, defeated J. J. McHugh, M. I. T., 15—8, 15—13, 15—7.

J. M. Barnaby, Harvard, defeated F. C. Reynolds, Princeton, 15—8, 15—10, 11—15, 15—12.

Garrard W. Glenn of Yale was elected president of the Intercollegiate Squash Racquets Association last night. William G. Foulke II of Princeton was named vice-president, John A. Mason of Trinity, secretary, and Lawrence deGive of Massachusetts Tech, treasurer.

The association, which was organized last year, adopted a constitution.

Providence Adds To Lead of League

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
Providence	15	4	7	85	72	34
Bronx	11	6	12	67	70	28
Boston	12	3	13	82	82	27
New Haven	12	3	12	63	47	27
Philadelphia	11	4	12	53	60	26
Springfield	8	4	13	97	71	20

RESULT FEB. 12

Providence 3, Bronx 1.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Feb. 13—Providence increased its lead over the Bronx Tigers in the Canadian-American Hockey League last night at the Coliseum to six points, by defeating the locals, 3 to 1, in a lively game.

Tigers scored after a minute of play when Roger Jenkins slammed a goal in from the right wing blue line, but the balance of the game was all in favor of the visitors, who scored twice in the first period and added another in the last two minutes of play, all on individual dashes, by Hart, Desmarais and Rivers. The summary:

PROVIDENCE	BRONX TIGERS
Hart, Harrington, lw	rw, Jenkins, Asmundson, Picketts
Gaudreault, Taylor, c	c, Grosvenor, Boucher, Whittles
Cormier, Rivers, Giroux, Taylor, rw	lw, Masseear, Sheppard, Chouinard
Carson, Hinsperger, ld	rd, Regan, Pringle
Vail, Desmarais, rd	ld, Bourgeault, Regan
Beveridge, g	g, Aitkenhead

Score—Providence 3, Tigers 1. Goals—Hart, Desmarais, Rivers for Providence; Jenkins for Tigers. Referee—A. C. Jacobs and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Leading Hockey Scorers

NATIONAL HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
R. J. Smith, Montreal		9	29	38
Jackson, Toronto		19	15	34
C. Conacher, Toronto		27	5	32
Primeau, Toronto		4	27	31
Stewart, Montreal		21	10	31
W. Cook, Rangers		25	6	31
Trottier, Montreal		18	11	29
Clapper, Boston		12	16	28
Dillon, Rangers		21	6	27
Morenz, Canadiens		12	14	26

AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Riley, Chicago	11	9	20
Wiseman, Chicago	8	11	19
Forslund, Duluth	12	7	19
McPherson, St Louis	16	3	19
McFadyen, Chicago	6	10	16
Campbell, Kansas City	8	7	15
Scott, St. Louis	10	4	14
McKinnon, K. C.	11	3	14
Preslesnik, Chicago	8	5	13
Lafrance, Tulsa	9	3	12

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE

Hart, Providence	14	11	25
Runge, Boston	11	10	21
Starr, Springfield	13	7	20
Harrington, Providence	11	9	20
Asmundson, Bronx	10	10	20
Pettinger, Bronx	8	11	19
Gaudreault, Providence	8	11	19
Vail, Providence	6	13	19
Heximer, Springfield	8	9	17
Burmister, New Haven	9	7	16

CALIFORNIA HOCKEY LEAGUE

Player	Team	Goals	Assists	Pts
D. Cummings, Los Ang		34	6	40
Pool, Los Angeles		23	13	36
Evans, Hollywood		9	10	19
Coupez, Hollywood		9	10	19
Dunn, Hollywood		16	3	19
Johnson, Hollywood		12	6	18
Vokes, San Francisco		15	3	18
Irving, Los Angeles		8	8	16
Harper, Oakland		10	4	14
Huffman, San Francisco		6	6	12
Scott, Oakland		10	2	12

DAY AND CHASE ADVANCE

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Winfield Day of Chicago and Lee Chase, Buffalo, N. Y., led favorites into semi-final play of the Miami Biltmore St. Valentine's invitation golf tournament yesterday with decisive defeats of their quarterfinal opponents. Day gained a long 6-and-5 victory over Ray Kilthau, Great Neck, L. I., for his share of the advance. The youngster left Kilthau early in the Match, and was never in danger as he piled up an increasing lead. Chase won 6 and 3 from H. J. Smith, Schenectady, N. Y., without stepping out of his easy manner of playing.

MISS HADFIELD WINS, 5 AND 4

CLEARWATER, Fla., Feb. 13 (AP)—Frances Hadfield of Milwaukee won the annual women's invitation golf tournament here yesterday, defeating Mrs. Al Nelson, Philadelphia, 5 and 4, in the finals. Mrs. Nelson started off in whirlwind fashion to establish a 5 hole lead, but was 2 down at the turn and gradually slipped into defeat.

COLLEGE TRACK RESULT

Indiana 58, Ohio State 46.

SPORTS BRITISH

A GENERAL LOOK-AROUND IN BRITISH SPORT

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau London

THIS is one of the best periods of the year for a general look-around in British sport, for the winter sportsmen are working up to their climax and the summer sportsmen are near enough to realization to make their anticipations a newsy topic of discussion. The sportswomen, it need hardly be added, are in exactly the same position. For the time being, the prevailing interests are association football and Rugby football, but the plans for cricket, lawn tennis and golf are in definite shape, and the approach of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles lends additional interest to those sports which find a place in the program of this international festival.

In Rugby, the limelight has switched across to the annual international tournament after a longish spell in midstage upon the triumphant South Africans. It is only a short while since these hearty giants departed from the old country, but the mark they have left upon the game here is unmistakable. Famous clubs have experimented with the South African forward formation of three men in the first row, four in the second, and one in third, and men in the back divisions—especially flyhalves—are showing a new desire to kick for touch instead of passing the ball along to their threequarters. And the shortcomings of their performances have emphasized clearly the pitch of near-perfection to which the tourists had brought their play. For it is not much use packing your 3-4-1 unless talent is exceptionally evenly distributed among your forwards; neither is it particularly profitable for your halfbacks to kick unless they are remarkably sure where the ball is going to come down.

Confidence Helps South Africans

The South Africans could do these things with complete confidence, but they did them at the sacrifice of the more spectacular qualities of the handling code. They made extraordinarily few mistakes themselves, and they adopted the deliberate policy of trying to make their opponents make mistakes, knowing that the ready opportunism of the Springbok backs and forwards could be relied upon to take full advantage of any mishandling or miskicking. This strategy won them all their four international engagements—against England, Scotalnd, Ireland and Wales—and enabled them to work through an arduous program with only one defeat. In a sense, they disappointed the critics, but their highly efficient execution of the plan justified its adoption. It worked. Other sides might provide the more entertaining phases of the battle, but the grim South Africans carried the day. Physical superiority was a great factor in their success, and they utilized to the full the advantages which come to any side that has the opportunity of playing together, along preconceived lines, in game after game. As a match-winning force, they rank high among the greatest that have ever been put in the field; but whether they contributed anything to the game which ordinary sides would be well advised to copy is a matter for, and in, debate.

In soccer football, the spotlight is dodging about from cup ties to league engagements and back again. Hundreds of clubs, big and small, professional and amateur, started upon the road which leads to Wembley Stadium and glory; now all but a few of them have fallen by the wayside. Meanwhile, the more protracted program of the league provides the fans with unabating, week-to-week interest. The struggles in all divisions have been close and a dramatic curtain is assured. The Corinthians were beaten in the first cup tie they played—as they usually are—but they made such splendid showing against a crack side of professionals that little has been heard since of the plaints of decadence in the amateur side of the game. The best amateurs, it would seem, are almost as good, if not quite as good, as ever they were; but the professionals have so developed and intensified soccer that the unpaid players are, perforce, overshadowed. Probably much the same thing would happen in Rugger if the Rugby Union did what the Football Association did and sanctioned the commercialization of the game under its jurisdiction. As it is, professional Rugby exists in Britain only in the North of England, where it is as popular to the watching public as league soccer.

The Outdoor Sports

Demands of space prevent our dwelling in this column today upon the approaching climaxes in field hockey, cross country, lacrosse, and the other winter sports which, by comparison with Rugger and soccer, find their way but seldom into the headlines, and we must pass along to the lawn tennis players, who wield their rackets all the year round; the cricketers, now discussing with interest the forthcoming visits of touring sides from India and South America, and the track and field athletes, who already have their eyes turned toward Los Angeles. Their stock, internationally speaking, stands high, and so, too, does that of the golfers, both men and women, who have more than just mere optimism to justify confidence in connection with the 1932 matches against the best that America can produce. Last year was one of good sowing, and the harvest, it is felt, may not be long delayed.

In no quarter would confidence seem better founded than in the realm of track and field athletics. Without particularizing at so early a juncture, it can be stated that Britain's prospects for the Olympic Games are distinctly bright. The general athletic standard is higher here than it has ever been before, there is a group of brilliant runners who are universally recognized as potential world beaters, and the leading field-event specialists are not altogether negligible, even if they do still fall short of the high level attained by the best in other countries, notably those in the United States.

It will hardly come as a great surprise to students of international lawn tennis if Britain really makes its "comeback" in this sport during 1932. H. W. Austin or F. J. Perry would, on present form, be a far from unworthy successor to the great international line of post-war Wimbledon singles champions, and, with the support that can now be given to them by the Britishers nearest to them in skill, this pair gives its country quite radiant hopes of winning back the Davis Cup. The golfers have rising (as well as risen) talent that they can survey with satisfaction. Altogether, a general look-around in British sport today would seem to show that Britain is, at last, back from the wilderness, to take a lead once again in the games which she gave to other countries and which other countries have developed and intensified to such a remarkable extent.

LOS ANGELES

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

BOSTON—To rent from March 1 to June 1, attractively furnished apartment on seventh floor; 4 rooms, kitchen, maid's room, 3 baths; all rooms command beautiful view of Charles River. W-64, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS $1500 to $25,000—The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 22 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for position of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements, your identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Downtown Building, Buffalo, New York.

MFRS'. REPRESENTATIVES

HAIG & JOHNSON, Brisbane, Australia—Indent agents (Agencies). Head office: 73 Anne Street, Brisbane. Agents in Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.

POSTAGE STAMPS

AZERBAIJAN, 1919 set complete, 10 varieties, unused, 25c; ask for our latest price list. MOWER, 12 Geary, San Francisco, Calif.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Small estate of five acres of unusual natural beauty; large palms, bamboos, tropical trees, shrubs and all varieties of orange, tangerines and grapefruit trees; small house with all conveniences; priced reasonably. W. F. NEHRLING; Orlando, Fla.

MAY I help you? Have splendid values in real estate—city or country; sales or exchanges. T. E. FELT, 2029 Wilshire Blvd., Los Angeles. DU. 8861, Res. WH. 4639.

ROOMS TO LET

THE ILKLEY, 178 Huntington Ave., Boston—Rooms, nearly opposite Christian Science church. Com. 7862. W. A. RICHARDSON, succeeded by MRS. E. L. GIFFORD.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

DRESSES given for personal use for selling famous Janalene dresses, lingerie for women, children; experience unnecessary; commission basis. JANALENE, Inc., Dept. 33-14, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

STAIR-BUILDER and cabinet-maker, 35 years of age; thoroughly understands plans and details; can take measurements, lay out all classes of work and bill in; 18 years special mill experience; Christian Scientists preferred. Box X-4, 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

SUCCESSFUL young business man; resident of Greater Boston, seeks opportunity to serve a reliable organization in sales position, either residential or traveling; will work on commission if given protected territory. W-72, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER — Capable, ambitious, alert; college graduate; 5 years' experience; willing to travel; age 26; or as secretary-companion. 1058 McCormick Bldg., Chicago.

TO LET—FURNISHED

HOLLYWOOD, CALIF., Palacio Apartments—Pleasing, homelike atmosphere; 1 to 4 rooms, radio, electric refrigeration; A-1 maid and telephone service; ideal living and shopping location, one block church, cars, just off Hollywood Boulevard. 1665 N. Sycamore. GRanite 5176.

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ANTIQUES

WE PAY the highest possible prices for antique furniture, glass, etc. VILLAGE ANTIQUE SHOP, 72 Harvard St. Brookline Asp. 5561.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Delightfully furnished Apartment with porch overlooking Asheville Country Club. OWNER, 15 Golf Street.

RYE, N. Y.—4 rooms and breakfast nook, beautifully furnished, all modern improvements, heat furnished; residential section; $65 a month. Inquire 42 Orchard Avenue.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BACK BAY, BOSTON

1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BELMONT, MASS.—Modern 5-room apartment, garage; quiet neighborhood; Christian Scientist preferred. Belmont 2305-R.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—To sublease, furnished or unfurnished, 6 rooms, 3 baths, servant's room, bath; upper suite; quiet, sunny. PHILLIPS KETCHUM, 1 Federal St., Boston, or S. W. RODGERS, State Street Trust Co.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Near The Christian Science Benevolent Association and Hotel Beaconsfield, furnished and unfurnished apartments, $47 to $85. ASP. 8733.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Unusual 2-room apartment with fireplace and free electric refrigeration in restricted building; charming residential section near Harvard College; unfurnished or furnished until Sept. 1st at considerably reduced rental. MRS. HANCOCK, MISS GORDON, 1359 Beacon St., Brookline. Regent 3181.

HARDING MANOR—One and two-room apartments, furnished and unfurnished. Apply SUPT., 111 Audubon Road, Fenway, Boston.

Merely 'Boarders' To Be Culled From Washington Herds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash., Feb. 13—Cows that are merely "boarders" are to be called from state dairies. Tests reveal that some of the best milkers do not earn their board in actual money-producing terms of butter fat, and "culled herds" was one of the points emphasized at the annual meeting of the Washington Dairymen's Association, held in this city.

"Permanent pastures" was another high light. By installing pumping units in pastures they may be irrigated during dry months and in the equable climate of western Washington may be kept green and productive for at least eight months of the year.

Optimism ruled the convention. In spite of the lowest price of butter in 20 years, the industry held its own. Butter consumption in the State increased by 17 per cent in 1931, compensating largely for the low price. Low prices, good advertising and the taxing of butter substitutes in this State were given as the three reasons for this increase in the consumption of butter.

Much credit was given the program of intensive advertising that has been carried on during the past year by the joint sales company that ties the several dairy cooperatives of the State together and makes them function as a unit for purposes of marketing and advertising.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

GIBSON APARTMENTS
148-09 NORTHERN BOULEVARD
FLUSHING
Special Between Season Prices
Finest six-story elevator garden apartments
3 Rooms, $65 4 Rooms, $85
5 Rooms, $105 6 Rooms $125
17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station
Wood-burning fireplaces, Electric Refrigeration, Lodge Service, Dining Alcoves.
RELIANCE PROPERTY MANAGEMENT, Inc.
Call or telephone PLaza 3-4225 or Flushing 9-6781, New York City

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 7352, Comm. 8726.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y. (Custer Arms), 671 Palmer Ave., Adjoining Parkway—4, 5 and 6 rooms (2 baths), dining alcoves, fireplaces, cedar closets, restaurant. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

MEDFORD, MASS.—Modern, sunny 5-room apt., rec. hall, large closets; garage; near trains and electrics; A-1 location; adults only. Tel. Mys. 3263.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., Locust Arms, 59 Locust Ave., overlooking Long Island Sound—3, 4, 5, 6 rooms, dining alcove, fireplaces, porches, roof terrace. Call or telephone New Rochelle 2280 or Scarsdale 472.

SCARSDALE, N. Y. (Thornycroft)—Superb view of Parkway woods, Garth Road; 3, 4 and 5 rooms; dining alcoves, sleeping porches, cedar closets. On premises or telephone Scarsdale 472.

YORKSHIRE GARDENS APARTMENTS
4220 Kissena Blvd., Flushing, N. Y.
Special Between-Season Prices
3-4-5-6-7 Rooms
Exceptional room arrangements. 17 Minutes to Pennsylvania Station, 4 Minutes to Railway or Subway Station. Electric Refrigeration. Lodge Service.
Reliance Property Management, Inc.
On premises or telephone Independence 3-6777 or Plaza 3-4225.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN lovingly cared for in country home, moderate rates; Christian Scientists preferred. W-56, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BOOK REPAIRING

OLD BOOKS REPAIRED
NAT. GEOGRAPHIC MAGAZINES BOUND
COMMONWEALTH BINDERY
129 Washington Street, Brookline
Tel. Beacon 3586

CLEANING SERVICE

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Housecleaning and window cleaning, paint washing, furniture polishing, floors polished, painting, paperhanging. Call Regent 4034-M.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ARNSON AGENCY—Governesses, infants' nurses, attendants, housekeepers. 431 Riverside Drive, University 4-5242, N. Y. C.

VOCATIONAL BUREAU, Inc.
105 W. 40th St., New York City. PENna. 5389.
Trained office personnel. Personal interviews only 9-1 daily except Saturday.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

AN opportunity to buy the 33 machines, trade mark and stock on hand of dress manufacturing plant in central New England city and to carry on the business. Box V-39, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Used set of MY BOOKHOUSE and MY TRAVELSHIP in excellent condition. Call Aspinwall 5634 or write W-74, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

FURRIERS

FURS REPAIRED, relined, renovated, lowest prices, expert workmanship; we call and deliver. CANTOR BROS., 165 Tremont Street, Boston. Lib. 2724.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

Tenacre Inc.
Tel. Princeton 755 PRINCETON, N. J.
Rest home of refinement; highest standards; experienced care if needed; New Jersey State License. Descriptive Booklet. Under management of MRS. KATHRYN BARMORE.

INSURANCE

FRANCIS MARSH 2nd
40 BROAD STREET, BOSTON
Room 804 Tel. Hub. 7530
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER
Fire—Liability—Surety Bonds

INTERIOR DECORATORS

HOWARD HAYWARD
Interior Decorator
11 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON Ken. 6270

LAUNDRESSES

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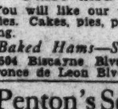
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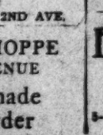

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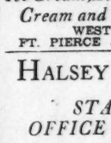
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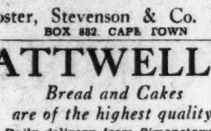

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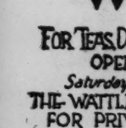

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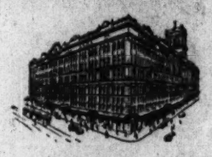

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Also SUIT CASES, HAT BOXES, TRAVELLING TRUNKS—anything in leather.
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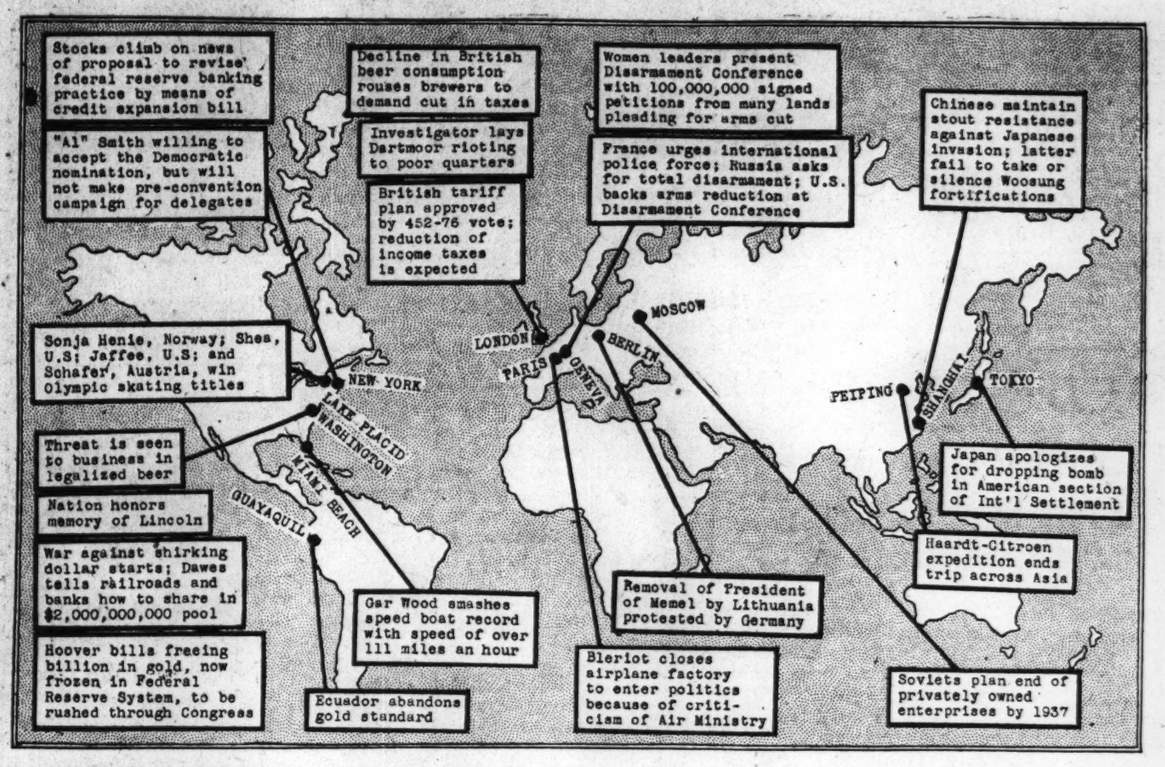
Lambton Quay, Wellington

DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Stocks climb on news of proposal to revise federal reserve banking practice by means of credit expansion bill
"Al" Smith willing to accept the Democratic nomination, but will not make pre-convention campaign for delegates
Decline in British beer consumption rouses brewers to demand cut in taxes
Investigator lays Dartmoor rioting to poor quarters
British tariff plan approved by 452-76 vote; reduction of income taxes is expected
Women leaders present Disarmament Conference with 100,000,000 signed petitions from many lands pleading for arms cut
France urges international police force; Russia asks for total disarmament; U.S. backs arms reduction at Disarmament Conference
Chinese maintain stout resistance against Japanese invasion; latter fail to take or silence Woosung fortifications
Sonja Henie, Norway; Shea, U.S; Jaffee, U.S; and Schafer, Austria, win Olympic skating titles
Threat is seen to business in legalized beer
Nation honors memory of Lincoln
War against shirking dollar starts; Dawes tells railroads and banks how to share in $2,000,000,000 pool
Hoover bills freeing billion in gold, now frozen in Federal Reserve System, to be rushed through Congress
Ecuador abandons gold standard
Car Wood smashes speed boat record with speed of over 111 miles an hour
Removal of President of Memel by Lithuania protested by Germany
Bleriot closes airplane factory to enter politics because of criticism of Air Ministry
Japan apologizes for dropping bomb in American section of Int'l Settlement
Haardt-Citroen expedition ends trip across Asia
Soviets plan end of privately owned enterprises by 1937
NEW YORK
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WASHINGTON
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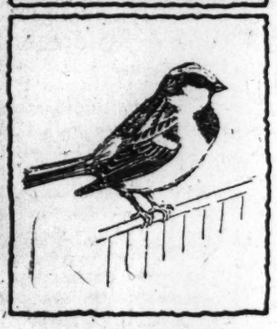
TOKYO

All Nature



English Sparrow
(Passer domesticus)

Where: Nearly cosmopolitan. Introduced into Australia, New Zealand, and America from the British Isles.

Distinguishing features: Upper parts generally ashy with black and chestnut stripes on back and shoulders; wings with chestnut and white bars, edged with black, crown grayish, with chestnut border from bill to eye and backward to the nape; breast and throat black, underparts a gray-white.

So common is this little English (or "house") sparrow that ornithologists do not bother to place it on local bird lists even though a noisy group may be found on nearly every street corner.

Like many other European animals and plants that have been transplanted into America, these little fellows have made themselves at home. Before 1851 when several pairs were liberated in Brooklyn, to rid the shade trees of inch worms, there was scarcely one recorded. The Department of Agriculture calculated that in 10 years it would be possible to trace approximately 275,000,000,000 progeny to a single pair—an estimate that fortunately was overly generous.

Sparrows feed upon seeds chiefly, though they will eat almost anything organic, even to hard-shelled insects.

In nests of dry grass, straw, twine, feathers and all sorts of odds and ends, rather bulky and loosely constructed, the sparrow lays from four to seven eggs. Essentially a town dweller, it does not offer opposition to other birds except those which would invade its particular domain.

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: For the benefit of the fastidious coal consumer, an Ohio coal company has established a beauty shop where the lumps are washed, dried, sorted, sized and polished. The movement will reach its logical conclusion when they start tinting and scenting, and housewives begin calling up to denounce the suntan chypre that has been left with them when they ordered rachel l'origan.

Los Angeles Times: In China millions of people live on fragile houseboats, moored to the river banks and seldom moved in the course of a lifetime. Thus China, land of contradictions, seems to be the only country whose floating population is stationary.

Ohio State Journal: Utopia will be here when California and Florida newspapers run pictures in their roto sections of Ohioans playing golf at home in the winter.

Nashville Banner: Add Similes: As messy as the average man's methods of changing a typewriter ribbon.

A Quotation for Today

THERE are few difficulties that hold out against real attacks; they fly, like the visible horizon, before those who advance.
—SHARP

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"Off of" (Miss A. W., who asks if it is correct to say, "Get off of a car")—"Off" here is a preposition expressing "away from, so as no longer to be on." The insertion of the second preposition is, therefore, redundant.

"Would you like to have me do this?" or "Would you like me to do this?" (Miss A. W., who inquires which is correct)—Both may be used with propriety. The first, of course, is the more familiar construction. The second form—a bit more economical—has been used by writers of distinction; for instance, by Thackeray ("Pendennis"): "It was Blanche who . . . asked him . . . whether he liked women to hunt"; and by Colvin ("Keats"): "The sonatas of Haydn were the music he liked Severn best to play to him."

Succoth, Zeredathah (F. S. Jr.)—*Suk'-oth* (both vowels short); *Zer-e-day'-tha* (first *e* as in *get*, second as in descend, first *a* as in *ace*, second as in *sofa;* secondary stress on first syllable).

"Bldg." or "B'ld'g." (W. T. K.)—In writing abbreviated forms do not use both the period and the apostrophe. The preferred form is, for example, "Little Bldg."

Continuous, continual (R. R.)—Motion is continuous when there are no interruptions; it is continual even if there are pauses. Time is continuous; demands upon one's time may be continual.

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Duty

"If all the folks in the United States would do the few simple things they know they ought to do, most of our big problems would take care of themselves."—*Calvin Coolidge.*

Less Talk

"When one is beginning important work, it is not the time to talk about it, and when we have accomplished the job it is not necessary."—*Charles G. Dawes.*

You're Not the Only One

"I wonder why some folks take their children to the circus, but send them to Sunday school?"—*John D. Clinton.*

The Ultimate

"When every country has set up tariff barriers, there will be no trade."—*Sir Ronald Lindsay.*

In Lighter Vein

Pearsons

Visitor: "That one looks like a Russian."

Warder: "He is. We're trying 'Five-Year Plan' on him."

Good Gnus

The tourist was making his first trek through the African game country and had dropped in at dinner time at the camp of a famous hunter. An excellent steak was set before the tired traveler, who smacked his lips over its goodness.

"Is this a gnu steak?" he asked his host of the verdant veldt.

"No," replied the mighty hunter, "but it's just as good as gnu."—*Life.*

Knowing

Said an old colored man, on religious assurance: "I hab hearn folks say, 'Hope I has religion, but I doan know'; but I neber hearn a man say, 'I hopes I has money, but I doan know.' Dat sorter 'ligion dat yer hopes ye's got, but doan know, ain't gwine to do no mo' good dan der money what yer hopes ye's got, but doan know."—*Sunday School Times.*

Information

The following item is said to appear in a list of police regulations posted up on a highway in Ireland:

"Until further notice every vehicle must carry a light when darkness begins. Darkness begins when the lights are lit!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Did You Know That—

In salvaging old automobiles the cars are stripped of important parts, shoved into a baling press, smashed into pulp, then dumped into hot metal mixers where the various metals are melted and salvaged?

Sharkskin properly treated becomes so soft and pliable that it is said stockings can be made of it?

There are 10,000,000 more women than men in India?

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Giving and Receiving

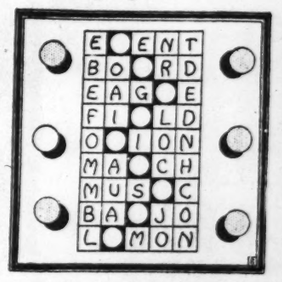
Kansas City, Mo.

A WOMAN wished to set out for a lengthy visit in a western state, but felt unable to go as she could not drive a car and that was the desired method of travel. A friend was asked to help make the trip and she was willing but did not deem it wise to leave her home unoccupied for so long a time as the projected trip would require.

Another friend (a widow) was remembered who supported her two daughters living in rented quarters. They were offered the above mentioned home to occupy rent-free during the months the owner would be absent. The widow, in turn, was willing to accept the kind offer but needed a place to store her own furniture. Then among her friends she remembered some who needed additional furniture but felt unable to purchase it, so the furniture was temporarily divided among them until that problem was solved.

The widow was thus able to share her furniture, the friend was able to have her friend in her home, and the journey was made possible for the one who desired it. All were blessed by giving, and all received.

Zigzag Puzzle



One letter is missing from each of the five-letter words. If properly filled in, by reading down the zigzag course, you will find the name of something popular with young

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Ladder Puzzle:

AWL
B I
RUN
A C
HOO
A L
MAN

Abraham Lincoln.

Tunk and Tollywamp

I'M ROOMO, LITTLE MAN OF THE WOODS. I TAKE CARE OF THIS ACRE OF WOODS
YOU SEE WE ARE ON OUR WAY TO FIND THE LAND OF WAKENPLAY, WILL YOU HELP US?
YES SIR, COME ON, I'LL START YOU ON YOUR WAY
WHEW
FOLLOW ME
COME ON TUNK

Skoopo, the mole, finds Tunk and Tollywamp in the root cellar, where the rabbits had put them. He offers to dig a way out for them.

They dance for joy when they find themselves out in the sunlight again and start along the trail.

(To Be Continued Next Wednesday.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

"If This Be Inflation—"

THE Hoover reconstruction program is getting down to "pay dirt." And it is doing so through a most gratifying nonpartisan coöperation between the President and Democratic members of Congress. The expected passage of emergency Federal Reserve banking legislation introduced by Senator Carter Glass of Virginia and Representative Henry B. Steagall of Alabama to provide for regulated expansion of credit in the United States should mark the climax if not the completion of the movement for financial rehabilitation.

Various nations have taken various ways of countering the economic exigencies of the last two years. However different their methods, the object always has been to start the wheels of commerce moving. Germany and Italy attempted a kind of forced deflation in lowered wages and prices, till they found that policy had its limitations. Great Britain, Norway, Mexico and some other nations might be said to have carried deflation to the point of inflation by going off the gold standard. Special circumstances have dictated these policies, circumstances very different from those which apply in the United States.

Now the United States is undertaking to right the apple cart by the very opposite process—by taking action to check the deflation which practically all agree has gone too far. And the United States, as the chief creditor nation, is in the logical position to do this for the benefit not only of herself but also of the rest of the world.

The Glass-Steagall bill is a fitting capsheaf to the steps that have been taken to loosen frozen credit. It follows up the establishment of the National Credit Corporation by empowering the Federal Reserve System to extend the kind of aid which earlier could be afforded only by an emergency organization. It follows up President Hoover's campaign against private hoarding by making possible the release of millions of dollars virtually hoarded in the vaults of banks for protection of their solvency.

Now with broader provisions for borrowing from the Reserve System, the member banks will be able to make more loans without endangering their ability to pay withdrawals. Moreover, the new measure is designed to release nearly $1,000,000,000 of gold within the Federal Reserve banks by permitting government bonds to be substituted for it where in excess of the normal 40 per cent reserve behind paper currency.

It is important to recognize that, according to the pledge of Senator Glass, this enactment will not "be used for excessive inflation of the currency." The very freeing of this amount of gold is an added assurance of the maintenance of the gold standard. There have been misgivings in some nations lest the American reconstruction program meant "inflation." The action now impending in Congress represents a consensus of studied economic opinion as to what is necessary, and virtually says to doubters in a paraphrase of Patrick Henry's famous challenge, "If this be inflation, make the most of it!"

There is a decided difference between inflation of currency and inflation of bank credit. A normal inflation of credit is just as necessary to the world's economic well-being as it is to the proper functioning of an automobile tire. Overinflation risks a blowout; underinflation makes bumpy riding. Obviously, the way to check overdeflation of credit is by regulating inflation of it.

Some have wished that President Hoover and the Federal Reserve Board had acted earlier in this direction, but it is apparent that action now will carry with it the support of a much larger section of the banking and business community than would have supported it before the lesson of overdeflation was learned. And this coöperation is essential if the effects of financial rehabilitation are to reach the everyday man through better returns for his work. The aim, as in other countries, is to set money moving. And this is the push that can be expected to do it.

What Response to the Billboard?

BILLBOARDS are again attracting attention in New York State. But not the kind of attention they are intended to attract. It is expected the question of roadside advertising will come in for considerable discussion in the current session of the State Legislature. Billboards evidently are not wanted—at any rate, by most users of the highways.

As in Massachusetts, New Jersey and several other states, where more progress in the direction of billboard control has been made, public opinion as expressed through civic bodies in New York State is becoming more and more anti-billboard. Proposals to tax roadside advertisers are being considered. One bill proposes not only that a license fee be levied, but that a ban be put on boards within fifty feet of a highway or five hundred feet of a park.

It must be obvious to advertisers that the public is not always favorably impressed by this form of advertising. The motorist, on whose response the value of roadside advertising depends, usually considers it a kind of trespass against his right to enjoy the countryside. Many, indeed, are turned against the product thus advertised at the expense of their enjoyment of motoring. When business interests awake to the fact that the good will they seek to develop through other advertising mediums may be largely destroyed by thoughtless attempts to attract attention along the highways, they and the public will gain together.

"Not to Leave the Other Undone"

TO MANY families and organizations the campaigns recently conducted in American cities for unemployment relief have presented a problem which has not always received a satisfactory answer. Too often contributions to relief funds have been made at the expense of other expenditures which would have provided employment.

For a family to give for unemployment relief—as many quite naturally have given—the money which it intended to use, say, for a new radio or motorcar, is immediately helpful, but it is not enough. It only diverts money from one avenue in which it would provide employment to another in which it will provide either alms or work. If additional employment is to be created, it is necessary to contribute to relief funds *and* make anticipated purchases at the same time.

The same thing is true of organizations. As much good can be accomplished by undertaking necessary, contemplated construction or repairs as by direct contributions to relief funds, and both are needed.

It is partially in recognition of this fact that the building of the new Boston headquarters of The Christian Science Publishing Society has been undertaken at this time. The large sums which this construction already is beginning to pour into the channels of business are expected to have a very helpful effect in providing employment, not only in Boston but at every source of materials.

It is gratifying that at the same time The Christian Science Board of Directors, the Trustees of the Publishing Society and the employees under their direction have been able to aid greatly the Boston unemployment relief campaign. The letter of thanks sent to the Directors by Mr. George P. Anderson, chairman of the relief organization in Ward 4, declares: "More than two-thirds of the money raised in the ward was contributed by people connected with your Church. No better exemplification of practical charity could be cited."

Today is not the time for prolonged debate over methods of unemployment relief. It is better to give work than money, but in many places both are essential, and the giving of the one should not prevent the giving of the other.

Hard to Fit

THE House Ways and Means Committee, engaged in an effort to make a suit of clothes that will adequately cover the growing Mr. U. S. Deficit, is finding its customer increasing in size in about the same proportion that its cloth is shrinking. In fact, as tailor laureate, if such the committee may be called, it is having a hard time determining just how much cloth it will need for coat, trousers and vest of Mr. Deficit when he arrives at maturity on June 30, this year.

Some time ago the committee selected a pattern, so to speak, and cut out what it considered to be an ample area of cloth to cover the then estimated bulk of Mr. Deficit. But due to unexpected shrinkages and an unanticipated tendency toward positive obesity on the part of their customer, the committee has been called upon either to patch up the material in hand or go to the trouble and expense of making an entirely new suit.

It is understood that Mr. Deficit's banker, the Treasury Department, is quite ready to aid the House committee in making such changes as may result in bringing forth a fairly decent-looking finished product. The original cloth, apportioned in such manner as to omit features which had been considered objectionable, is to be supplemented, apparently, by such additions as sales-tax pockets, considered quite chic, and luxury-tax lapels. Income-tax linings are to be used throughout. The buttons—there comes the hitch—but it is agreed that they must be of size and strength to guarantee that Mr. Deficit will not "bust out" before Congress gets the bill to the people.

Unity of British Cabinets

THREE free-trade members of the British Cabinet have voted against their Government's tariff bill in the House of Commons. Their independence reëstablishes a theory of Cabinet government which was abandoned a century ago. During the first ten years of the reign of George III there were repeated examples of members of the Government—even the Lord Chancellor—opposing administration measures. After 1828, however, Cabinet ministers resigned before they openly spoke or voted against the Government. That was the case, for example, in the struggle over home rule and during the dissensions of the Balfour Administration on tariff reform.

But the absence of resignations has not meant that British Cabinets have been like-minded. For the first thirty years of the nineteenth century all British Cabinets were divided on questions of Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform. Surface unity has frequently been secured by the submergence of individual convictions. Palmerston once saw smoke pouring from the chimney of 10 Downing Street and remarked that perhaps Gladstone's letters of resignation were being burned. The jibe suggested that, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, Gladstone frequently threatened resignation in order to check proposed expenditures, but withdrew the threats without having secured complete victories on the points in dispute.

In 1877 Disraeli could tell the Queen that "in a Cabinet of twelve there are seven parties or policies." Only rarely, however, have members of British Cabinets resigned because the governments of which they were a part were guilty of what, to their minds, were sins of omission or commission. Lord Courtney left the Gladstone Cabinet in 1884 because the Reform Bill failed to include any provision for proportional representation. The Balfour Cabinet of 1902-1905 was so divided over tariff reform that there were resignations. Since the war British Cabinets have always been divided on foreign policy. Whether the Cabinet was Coalition, Conservative or Labor, it has contained pro-French and anti-French members.

This division is partly responsible for the varying course of British foreign policy. At one moment the entente with France seems to be in full vigor; at another there is coolness. So with the British attitude toward disarmament.

But differences are not widely advertised. Noses are rarely counted. In his second Government (1880-85) Mr. Gladstone adopted a practice of letting the Cabinet divide on some matters, but of this, as Lord Morley points out in his "Life of Gladstone," "more than one old hand complained as an innovation." Instead, the aim is to arrive at a collective judgment so that there will be no dissentients.

This theory is quite different from that of several Continental constitutions. They explicitly say that Cabinet decisions shall be taken by a majority vote. They thus attenuate the theory of collective responsibility. Mr. MacDonald's innovation is a step in that direction. It remains to be seen whether other steps will have to be taken, or whether protection is the only issue on which the members of the National Government will openly divide.

The Speaking Voice

MUCH thought and work are being directed today toward the attainment of perfect diction and clear speaking tones. The study of a proper technique of speech is to be recommended, for one's voice, as an authority on the subject points out, can be the expression of his inmost feelings, and if left to itself may express subtle shades of feeling little apprehended by the speaker.

Thinking determines the quality of speech; happy and harmonious thoughts produce well-modulated and musical tones. Madame Louise Homer has said that her children have heard her finest performances because she is happiest when she sings to them. When complimented on her singing of an aria one night at the Metropolitan, she replied, "Oh, but you should have heard me when I sang it to my baby this morning."

The commercial value of courtesy and correctness in speech is becoming more widely recognized. A large department store in Dallas, Texas, is training its salespeople in the art of speaking distinctly and pleasantly to customers. Store officials explain that much time is wasted when customers are forced to ask salespeople to repeat.

Barnard College also is undertaking, for the first time, to make all entrants "voice conscious." Phonograph records of the reading and the speaking of entering students are made at the beginning of the school year and are used in oral English classes. It has been found that the student recognizes her vocal imperfections more readily by listening to her record than by observing herself when speaking. The instructors play the record and point out the faults. At the end of the term another record is made for comparison.

Phonograph records also are used in a unique educational experiment throughout England in teaching correct English by radio to 100,000 school children. As a preliminary step, records were made of four sentences uttered by twenty-six typical London youngsters about twelve years old—sons of taxi drivers, dock workers, borough-council employees, printers and policemen. A typical reading of the sentences by one of the boys was:

> Tike the first turning on the raite and go strite froo the doorway. Follow the pawf across the fiel'; tha'l bring you near the Rahnd Tahr. Now bear left, run up the steps, and jump owver the woh. Be sure you downt mike a noise.

Translated, this meant:

> Take the first turning on the right and go straight through the doorway. Follow the path across the field; that'll bring you near the Round Tower. Now bear left, run up the steps, and jump over the wall. Be sure you don't make a noise.

To test the value of the radio course as a practical illustration of its probable effect on speech of all the children who listen to the lessons, these twenty-six voices will again be recorded at the conclusion of the lesson series next July.

Clear, distinct enunciation, and resonant, musical tones are always most desirable. All who strive for improvement in this direction, whether in connection with some such formal instruction as is involved in these experiments or whether simply by watching their own speech, will find the effort worth while.

Editorial Notes

It was stated recently at an international conference of rubber manufacturers that the future prosperity of the industry depends on the widespread use of rubber in sidewalks and street pavements. For another use of the material, a pedestrian suggests the manufacture of rubber bumpers for automobiles.

Onionskin paper crinkled in the hand is used to simulate the crackling of a wood fire by radio performers. Has anyone ever tried rattling a few wooden lead pencils in the hand to see how like sleighbells they sound?

It begins to look as though, politically, 1932 would be a year of a surplus of candidates and a shortage of campaign issues.

"A Winter's Tale"

SLOWLY and silently the first snowfall arrived—seemingly apologetic for its late appearance. All the night before, it had done its work of transforming a world of color and shape into an almost endless dazzling white frosting. Traffic had been slowed down, and this, added to the usual Sunday calm, made the zooming of motors and the intermittent clanking of chains less piercing than usual.

George Spencer sat in his chair before the fire. He had reached a state which many a man of the house attains on Sunday afternoon—though he may strenuously deny it. The Sunday paper, resting ever so lightly on his head, rose and fell with a gentle regularity, while from beneath its tentlike fold, faint sounds of somnolence were emitted.

Marjorie, his wife, sat opposite him writing letters, the incessant scratching of her pen sounding a thin obbligato against his "double-bass" breathing. A small fire crackled in the grate. Now and then a particularly lively ember hurled itself against the screen in a vain effort to escape.

"George," Marjorie's voice broke the drowsy silence. "George, dear!"

"Um—yes?" George blinked his eyes.

"Do you remember who's coming over this afternoon?"

"No. Who?" queried her husband, the faintest glimmer of suspicion creeping into his eyes.

"Why, Aunt Sophie. Don't you remember I told you? And there's the living room to be tidied. I want you to go and bring Leonard home, George. I've left a letter on the corner of my desk that you can post on your way."

But her husband had sunk back into his chair by this time and a faint murmur was her only response.

"Come on, George, the walk is just what you need to wake you up."

George mumbled plaintively to himself, at the same time laboriously disengaging himself from the mélange of papers, blinking his eyes and rising. "Goodness—four o'clock," he muttered, gathering up scattered pages. "Time certainly flies when one is—er—thinking."

"Yes," agreed Marjorie. "Now be sure to have Leonard home in time, George. Aunt Sophie missed seeing him last time."

* * *

George strode along the quiet streets, his spirits soaring. The dry, frosty air of the late winter afternoon pinched his nostrils as he took long, deep breaths. He struck at stray mounds of snow with his cane in passing, or brushed its fluffy layers from fences and hedges. Underfoot, there was a crisp, crunchy noise as his feet stamped the cold pack.

"Why didn't I think of this walking idea long ago, instead of spending all the afternoon inside?" he mused. And then he remembered that it had been Marjorie's idea and not his own. That brought to his thought the letter, which in turn reminded him that he must go and fetch Leonard. He turned therefore toward the golf links where the children were allowed to "coast" during the winter.

As his eyes scoured the hillside for his eight-year-old son, a toboggan, in a whirl of snow, swooped behind him, causing him to reach for his fedora in all haste.

"Hello, Dad," shouted a youthful voice from somewhere. George turned in time to see a fleeting load of children announcing their appreciation of the ride with shouts and yells.

"You seem to be having a fine time, Sonny," greeted his father as soon as the youthful passengers had come to a halt. "But Mother sent me to bring you home. It's getting late—almost time for supper."

"Aw, Dad, it's wonderful coasting. Can't we have just one more slide?"

"All right, but don't be too long."

The boy started off up the hill, his companions racing close at his heels, except when they stopped for a brief tumble in the snow. George watched them with reminiscent enjoyment.

Leonard turned back.

"Say, Dad, how would you like a ride?"

* * *

George looked at the hill ahead. He looked at the youthful group awaiting his decision. He felt ready for anything.

"It's a grand coast," put in Leonard by way of persuasion.

"All right," shouted George. "I'm with you." And off they went, slipping and climbing to the top. Once arrived, George looked back at the steep slope below. For a moment, he wondered whether he had made the proper decision—but for a moment only. He soon found himself seated behind a little fellow who clutched his legs tightly, asking, "O. K., Mr. Spencer?"

"You bet," assured George, and with a final push they were off.

There was a quick gust of wind as they dipped over the first slope, which fairly took George's breath away. But as they gained momentum, this became a steady "wh-r-r-r-r," forcing a fine spray of snow up his trouser legs, into his ears, and down his neck. But to these slight discomforts he paid no attention. The exuberance of it all made him feel as young as the small boy in front of him who shouted, "Wh-e-e-e-e," in a shrill voice as they swept toward the valley below. Almost as quickly as it was started, the ride came to an end.

"Perhaps we might have just one more," suggested George. The proposal found ready acceptance.

In fact, there were several just-one-mores before George realized that it really was time to get home. The moon, meanwhile, had risen, casting long shadows on the brilliant carpet of snow.

* * *

Home, they began to take off wet clothes.

"Well, you're a fine pair," said Marjorie, descending upon them like a north wind. "Aunt Sophie came and went. Said she hoped Leonard would be here next time."

"Aunt Sophie?" questioned the boy.

"Yes. Didn't Daddy tell you?"

"No, Mother."

Marjorie sighed. "George, dear, I don't think I should have sent you out this afternoon. I notice my letter is still on the corner of my desk where I left it."

Silence answered.

"George?"

Still no reply. Marjorie turned and her glance fell on the desk. The letter was gone too.

J. D. B.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

The Wish of Peoples for Peace

DO PEOPLES want war?

Is it that something fundamental in human nature must have its periodical outlet in the form of mass slaughter?

Do peoples in reality place such value on, for instance, commercial advantages that they are at heart unwilling to dispose of disputes concerning them, in the international field, as they dispose of them within national fields?

The Register suggests that there is no better way to form an intelligent opinion of that than to observe the American reaction to the war hazard in the East.

In suggesting this, the Register does not for a minute mean to support the notion that war involving us is imminent. There is nothing whatever in the situation to warrant that thought.

But what is the reaction of the American people to the bare possibility?

How much enthusiasm for the war idea has anyone been able to observe?

There is absolutely none.

Can there be any doubt that a referendum in Iowa, or in the United States, or in England, or in France, or in Germany, or in Italy, or in Russia, or in Argentina, or in Brazil, or in Chile—merely to name a few—would indicate a practically unanimous wish, an overwhelming desire that there be no war?

Peoples do not want war. Statesmanship which does not seek to translate that human antipathy into stabilization of peace is in no sense representative.

It is true that the antipathy of peoples to war is related, in its degree, to the acquaintance of peoples with war. The generation that has had intimate experience is naturally more war-shy than the generation that has had no experience. But even that difference means, at the most, that a people removed by a generation from war is less alert to the poisonous influences that tend constantly to create war currents—fears, distrusts, misunderstandings of other peoples, gigantic armaments for "defense," profitable manufacture of the materials of war.

The danger is not now and never is that peoples crave war.

The danger is that they shall at intervals succumb to insane excesses of nationalism, which for its own ends glosses over the horror of it, to the cultivated fears of other peoples that tragically inept statesmanship permits to grow or actually encourages, to the archaic lack of a structure of law as between modern political units, nations.

And the last is the main thing.

The whole genius of humankind is active toward the slow, painful realization of larger-scale organization, of the substitution of peaceful settlements for the tooth and claw in constantly enlarging fields.

To say that the nature of people is against peace is to say that all that mankind has so far accomplished is against mankind's nature and mankind's deep aspiration.

Not a national delegation to the Disarmament Conference would dare to go there professing any other purpose than to promote the cause of peace. Not a delegation but would be overwhelmingly and instantly repudiated by its home people if it professed anything else. Not a government but would be overthrown if it declared itself to its people as against the peace effort.

How absurd, how culpably blind and ignorant, to argue that war is not ended because peoples *want* war.—*Des Moines Register.*

Another Way to Pay

MAY I suggest that it would be both fair and in the world's general interest if the debts to the United States were repaid by precisely the same machinery as that by which they were contracted?

It has been said that we borrowed in gold and ought to pay in gold; but this is not quite an accurate statement. To be sure, what we borrowed was valued according to the dollar currency. But gold was not sent across the Atlantic Ocean; what was sent was munitions of war. The process, if I remember right, was that the American Government gave to the British Government a credit to be used in purchasing the needed munitions in America, which was done. Now might not the British Government give to the Government of the United States a credit for the amount of debt due under the agreed terms of repayment, the credit to be used in purchasing commodities in Great Britain? The method of repayment would in this way exactly correspond to the method of contracting the debt.

Further, might not a similar machinery be used for all payments of reparations and war debts? Each debtor country might give to its creditor a credit to be used in purchasing within the debtor country whatever commodities the creditor desired to acquire. In this way the disastrous complication of war debts and tariffs would be avoided.—*Lord Hugh Cecil,* in the *London Times.*

"Pelicans—a Parable"

FRED I. PURDY, the News' authority on fish and game, told a story about the pelicans of Santa Monica Bay in his column the other day that reminds us of a lot of humans thereabouts.

"For years these pelicans," said Mr. Purdy, "had been fed by fishermen from their surplus catch, until they got into the habit of eating without work.

"This year high seas and changing currents off Santa Monica cut down the catch, and the fishermen no longer had any fish to spare. They noticed that the pelicans languished and grew thin, and it dawned on them that they had forgotten how to fish for themselves. So they went down the coast and found some unpampered pelicans who had never been ruined by easy living and free fish. They turned them loose among the starving birds, who sat about on the beach and complained of the depression.

"The way those imported pelicans went out after their own fish was an eye-opener. Pretty soon the hungry natives quit watching and tried it themselves. They discovered there were plenty of fish in the sea for the bird with energy and enterprise. And they have quit talking about the depression."—*San Francisco News.*

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Ball Lightning

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Some time ago I noted an article requesting anyone who had had experience with ball lightning to communicate with the writer.

This experience occurred some years ago while I was standing in my front doorway in St. Louis, Mo., watching an electrical storm which was not an unusually severe one. Directly back of me on the other side of the hall was the open door into the dining room, on the west wall of which hung my telephone, the house facing south. I heard a crash, and immediately thought the telephone had been struck. I turned to look. I have never witnessed anything so brightly illuminated—the room seemed to be afire, but with white, not red, fire.

Then came from the dining room about a foot above the floor a clearly defined ball of fire, emitting no sparks, slowly rotating. I stood spellbound watching this wonderfully beautiful thing and, strangely, feeling no fear. It came directly toward me, and as it passed I was thrown backward onto the stair. Upon recovering, I looked for fire. All was unharmed—rug not scorched, I unhurt and the telephone intact.

J. V. PRUITT.

Dallas, Texas.

A Way to Help

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For some time I have made a practice of putting an extra one or two-cent stamp on every letter that I mail, in addition to the regular postage. Would it not be of great benefit to the Post Office Department of the United States if everyone who uses the mails were voluntarily to adopt and put into practice this plan.

Where else do the public get so much value for their money, even at the rate of three or four cents, as in the handling of the mails? Surely the foregoing plan is a constructive and inexpensive way to help, in which nearly everyone can participate.

EDWARD G. CARTER.

Chicago, Ill.